The Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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By order,

W. R. HOARE, Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st June 1863.

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1st. To receive the Director's Report for the half year ending 31st December 1862.

2nd. To consider the advisability of reducing the number of Directors in pursuance of the power given by Clause 61 of the Deed of Copartnership, and the number required by Clause 82 of the Deed to form a quorum at Meetings of the Directors.

3rd. To elect a Director to fill a vacancy in the Board.

By order of the Board of Directors,

PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Secretary.

Bombay, 19th June 1863.

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Bombay, 10th June 1863. Secretary for Western India.

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Ward's Hardy and Hunter; a boy's own story	3	4

Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

FOR ENGINEERS, SURVEYORS AND DRAFTSMEN—Comprising Instruments upon the newest and best principles of construction.

UNIVERSAL JOINT SUN DIAL, with edge bar Needle Compass, combined; four and half (4½) inches diameter, with Adjusting Screws, two Spirit Levels;—Lunar Table of Meridional variations and printed directions for adjusting the instrument so as to obtain correctly the exact time of day throughout the year. Rs. 75.

UNIVERSAL SUN DIALS, similar to the above, but smaller. Rs. 60 and 65.

NOTE.—The above Instruments are each fitted in a strongly bound Mahogany Box.

SETS OF DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, German Silver, in best Mahogany Boxes, each containing: double jointed 6-inch Compass with Shifting Pen and Pencil Legs, and Lengthening Bar, Hair Spring Compass, Bow Pen and Bow Pencil, two Drawing Pens (Ivory handles), Cutting Knife, double bar Ivory Ruler, Ivory Protractor, Ivory Sector, six whole Cakes of Colors, best quality, an assortment of Brushes, Drawing Pencils, India Rubber, Drawing Pins, &c. Rs. 75.

☞ The most complete set of Instruments, &c. (*all of the best quality*) ever offered at the price. Several of these boxes on hand.

SMALL SETS OF INSTRUMENTS, six inch Compass with Pen and Pencil Legs, Marker, one Drawing Pen, double bar Ruler, Protractor, six Cakes of Water Colors, Brushes, &c. Rs. 10.

HALF SET OF INSTRUMENTS, one Compass with Reversing Point, and Pen and Pencil to fit, complete. Rs. 2.

N.B.—This affair is intended for Schools; it is used in all the Elementary Schools of England, and is cheap and useful.

COLOR BOXES, ten Colors and Brushes. Rs. 1.

CHALK COLORS with Crayon, &c., in a box. Rs. 1.

DRAWING PENCILS, six selected with Rubber and Drawing Pins. Rs. 1.

HERBERT & Co.,

(*Rampart Row, near where the Apollo Gate stood.*)

THE wonderful changes which have come about in the prices and quality of all European manufactures, has induced HERBERT & Co. to alter their mode of business to meet the exigence of the times.

The following revised list of Stock and Prices will be found greatly to the advantage of buyers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENT DEPARTMENT.

PIANOFORTES.—Each Rupees 175, 240, 350, 400, 600, 700, 900, 1,200, 1,500, and 2,500.

HARMONIUMS.—Each Rupees 90, 100, 130, 200, 280, 375, 400, 500, 600, 650, 700, 775, 840, 900, 1,000, and 1,200.

GUITARS.—Each Rupees 120, 150, and 180.

CONCERTINAS.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 31, 35, 40, 80, 100, 140, 175, 220, and 250.

FLUTES.—Each Rupees 8, 10, 15, 18, 20, 25, 30, 50, 75, 100, 135, 150, 200, and 280.

BAND INSTRUMENTS for Brass Bands only, (without reeds) viz: for performers of 8 men Rs. 800, 12 men Rs. 1,120, 16 men Rs. 1,475, 20 men Rs. 1,800, and 24 men Rs. 2,400.

All kinds and sizes in stock.

BAND INSTRUMENTS.—Reed Bands (Brass and Reed together) in sets suitable for any number of performers from 12 to 48 men.

N. B.—All appurtenances for Band Instruments kept in stock.

VIOLINS of rare quality, both of tone and appearance, from Rs. 40 to 120.

MUSICAL BOXES AND NOVELTIES.

All the modern improvements in amusing Ornaments, to be had cheap.

LIBRARY OR BOOK DEPARTMENT.

ENGINEER'S AND SURVEYOR'S INSTRUMENTS.

ARTIST'S AND DRAFTSMEN'S REQUISITES.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND OFFICE REQUISITES.

TABLE WARE AND CUTLERY.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, &c. of all kinds.

STATIONERY, DESKS, TRAVELLING KIT.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER WARE.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES AND SUNDRIES.

N.B.—A detailed Advertisement, and price list of the above stated goods is in the Press, and will be printed shortly.

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

HERBERT & Co., Bombay, beg to announce the arrival of large invoices of new goods *viâ* the Cape and per Overland route.

The Library of Books will be found to contain most of the new publications of the day—some of special interest to residents in India. The following have just been unpacked, received Overland:—

RICHLY ILLUMINATED CHURCH SERVICE, beautifully bound in Morocco, Antique, with gilded Rims, Clasps and Ornamental Mediæval Covers. The Frontispiece is richly illuminated, and is also adorned with an exquisite miniature Photograph of a sacred painting by one of the old masters. The Morning Service, the Psalms, and, in short, each Service and the Morning and Evening Lessons are prefaced by a richly illuminated Frontispiece. Rs. 12.

THE LADIES' CHURCH SERVICES,

Admirably suited for a Marriage, or for a Birth-day Gift.

The above is an exquisite *work of Art*. It is bound in Ivory, either plain, or with a Cross, or with the sacred Monogram, exquisitely carved in Ivory on the front covers of the Book. The views, corners, and clasps are richly Electro-Silvered; the Book is illuminated with Mediæval Frontispiece to each Service and to the Lessons. Price Rs. 30.

☞ A neat Morocco case, lined with silk, accompanies each of the above Books.

HERBERT & Co. unhesitatingly recommend the above as being of the most beautiful finish and design, and as admirably adapted for presentation.

ILLUMINATED BIBLES.

A splendidly bound quarto volume, beautifully printed on the best paper, illustrated with Photographs from the most celebrated paintings of the old masters, with Mediæval mountings and ornamentations, and with Family Register for Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

HERBERT & Co. direct particular attention to this unique volume, on which have been exercised the best skill of the Printer, the Bookbinder, the Illuminator and the Photographer, resulting in a perfect work of Art.

From Rs. 60 to Rs. 75 each.

GOSS AND MERCER'S PSALTER,

As used at the Byculla and other Churches in Bombay.

Large Edition, with Music complete Rs... 2 8

Small Ditto, ditto... 1 8

Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Butter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in a dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-dauns, (*or fire-holders for lighting Cheroots, &c.*), Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Goblets, Sauce Boats, Candlesticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "*sets*" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the makers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash...Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash...Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash...Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot,

One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot,

One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*

One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*

From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

CARLTON CLUB BREAKFAST FRAMES.

Three different varieties of these useful and very pretty articles are now available, viz: Vine Leaf Pattern with cut glass Salt Tray, silver mounted Mustard, and silver mounted Pepper, both bottles of cut glass of the clearest crystal, the frame and ornamental handle beautifully chased and shaped,—a very handsome present. Rs. 12.

Vine Pattern Carlton Frame with long Pepper Castor, Salt Tray, and Mustard, all of best glass, similar to the above. Rs. 10.

Carlton House Pattern, three frosted glasses with silvered and gilt Spoons fitted in a raised stand of silvered plate, each for Pepper, Salt and Mustard, the handle of a bird pattern ornament. Each Rs. 5.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW,—

Continued.

FRESH INVOICES JUST LANDED.

LOYSEL'S PATENT HYDROSTATIC URNS FOR MAKING TEA OR COFFEE.—These useful articles have become highly popular in Bombay, and are in universal demand. The following list of Urns compose the present stock on hand:—

BLOCK TIN ELEGANT SEAMLESS URN, as bright as silver, not in the least liable to get out of order or become damaged in the course of wear and tear among native servants.

To hold one Pint	Rs. 8	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	9	0
„ „ „ „ with measure	9	8
„ „ „ „ Extra strong	10	0

About twenty, of each of the above varieties, to select from.

To hold two Pints	12	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	12	8
„ „ „ „ with measure and extra strong	13	0

Twenty of this Pattern.

To hold three Pints	15	0
„ „ „ „ Registered	16	0
„ „ „ „ Extra strong and ornamented.	17	0
To hold four Pints	20	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	22	0
„ „ „ „ Extra measure	23	0
To hold six Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	29	0
„ „ „ „ Extra filter	31	0

A few only, of the above two sizes, are available.

COPPER BRONZED, with Silver-Plated Lever Tap, superior make, and very handsome.

To hold one Pint,—Plain	Rs. 22	8
„ „ „ „ Ornamented	24	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	25	0
To hold two Pints	27	0
„ „ „ „ New model	29	8
„ „ „ „ Extra finish	32	0
To hold three Pints	35	0
„ „ „ „ best Patterns	40	0

This class (Bronzed) will be found very durable,—about twenty only, in hand.

BRITANNIA METAL, warranted a superior article; the quality of this metal is hard and resembles polished silver.

To hold one Pint	20	0
„ „ „ „ New model	22	8
„ „ „ „ Extra funnel	25	0
To hold two Pints	28	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	30	8
„ „ „ „ Improved Pattern	32	0
To hold four Pints	42	8
„ „ „ „ Double filters	46	0
To hold six Pints	56	8

ELECTRO-PLATED, and richly engraved, very suitable for presents, being a novelty, at the same time a valuable and indispensable article of daily use.

To hold one Pint	30	0
„ „ „ „ Elegantly ornamented	35	0
To hold two Pints	40	0
„ „ „ „ Superior	45	0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	65	0

N. B.—The whole of the above are warranted "LOYSEL'S PATENT." *Beware of spurious imitations.*

For the convenience of Constituents the following Estimates are given of

ELECTRO-SILVERED SPOONS AND FORKS.

In full Sets and in half Sets.

The Spoons and Forks may be had in Full sets and Half sets, according to the following Table.

A FULL SET, COMPRISING:—	Plain. Rs.	Linear. Rs.	King's Rs.	Albert. Rs.	Lilly. Rs.
12 Table Spoons	155	208	243	243	232
12 Table Forks					
12 Dessert Spoons					
12 Dessert Forks					
12 Tea Spoons					
4 Salt Spoons					
6 Egg Spoons					
2 Mustard Spoons					
1 Soup Ladle					
2 Sauce Ladles					
2 Gravy Spoons					
1 Sugar Spoon					
1 Butter Knife					
A HALF SET, COMPRISING:—					
6 Table Spoons	85	114	134	134	127
6 Table Forks					
6 Dessert Spoons					
6 Dessert Forks					
6 Tea Spoons					
2 Salt Spoons					
3 Egg Spoons					
1 Mustard Spoon					
1 Soup Ladle					
1 Sauce Ladle					
1 Gravy Spoon					
1 Sugar Spoon					
1 Butter Knife					

A MAHOGANY BOX elegantly fitted up with a complete set as above of the KING'S PATTERN;—carefully arranged with a divided partition to lift out displaying the whole service. The box is neatly lined and measures 18 in. by 12 by 6 deep, the lid has a blank shield for name or device. Rs. 250.

☞ The above is worthy of notice; the plate being of the very best quality;—forms a handsome present.

BREAD PLATTERS.

BREAD PLATTERS, of best Swiss Maple Wood, full size, with handsomely carved borders of various mottoes and designs, a few of which are detailed below:—

"STAFF OF LIFE."

"WASTE NOT, WANT NOT."

"SPEED THE PLOUGH."

"TE DEUM LAUDAMUS."

"OUR DAILY BREAD."

&c. &c. &c.

Some are *without* mottoes on the borders, but have surrounding scroll work of Wheat ears and Wheat blades, and some with Wheat ears and blades with Poppy heads and leaves combined, forming a very elegant work of art. From Rs. 6, 8, and 10 each.

N. B.—It must be clearly understood that the above are of the best fabric and workmanship.

BREAD KNIVES, with the London-made Bread Blade, and with handsomely carved best Swiss Maple Wood Handles strongly ferruled, and in every way suitable to accompany the Platters. From Rs. 3, 4, 5, and 6 each.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER," "SALT," AND "CAYENNE."

The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Green for "Pepper," of Opaque Cream White for "Salt, and of Blue for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs. 15 the set of three.

PORTABLE TABLE SERVICES,

Comprising the following:—3 Table Spoons, 3 Table Forks, 3 Dessert Spoons, 3 Dessert Forks, 3 Tea Spoons, 3 Egg ditto, 2 Salt ditto, 1 Mustard ditto, all of the plain pattern, and of the richest Electro-Silver ware. Also 3 Table and 3 Dessert Knives, a pair best Electro-plated Muffineers, a pair ditto Salt Cellars, with glass liners, and a handsome Mustard Pot, with ditto. Cash Price—Net, Rs 80.

BEEFSTEAK DISHES, of best Britannia Metal.

Plain oblong and fluted oval Dishes, with warmers, of Britannia metal, each in three pieces. Per set of four. Cash Rs. 75.

AUGDANS.

Handsome Table Augdans of best Electro-Silver ware, richly chased, plated, and finished. Cash, Rs. 10, 12, to 15 each.

Handsome Double Branch Table Pedestals, with shifting branches and centre to form a single Table Pedestal at pleasure; very richly plated, chased, and ornamented. Per pair, Cash, Rs. 150.

FISH CARVERS.

In neat morocco cases, with round ends, silk and velvet lined.

Fish Carvers of various elegant patterns, having handsome pierced and engraved blades, and richly ornamented handles, of best Electro-silver plate. Rs. 20, 28, 30, 35 to 45.

PICKLE FRAMES.

Rich 2-bottle Pickle Frames, with rich chased and pierced sides, and massive cut-crystal jars; best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Cash, Rs. 50.

Ditto 3-bottle ditto, open pattern, with beaded belt and ornamented handle, having jars of best cut glass—a handsome article. Cash, Rs. 70.

Elegant 2-bottle ditto of neat and handsome patterns, with cut-glass bottles; best plated on Nickel Silver. Cash, Rs. 30 to 50.

Cruet Frames of other neat and well approved patterns, too numerous to detail; best plated on Nickel Silver, with 3, 4, 5, and 6 cut-glass bottles and of good finish. Cash, Rs. 20 to 40.

Cruet Frames with a "bell" in the centre, which strikes upon the handle being gently pressed down.

[These cruets are of new invention (the 7-bottle cruets revolve). Rs. 34 to 50.]

Electro-Silver Dish Covers in sets of 4, 5, 6, and 10 as follows: 20 inches; 18 inches: 16 inches: 14 inches: and 12 inches, &c.

Very elegant plain single dome Dish Covers, with hollow rim and rich bead mounted border and handles; best plated on Nickel Silver and highly finished. In sets of four as above. Cash, Rs. 300.

Very handsome ditto, with rich Grecian engraving, and beaded rim and handles. Best plated and finished as above. Per set Cash, Rs. 300.

Very neat Dish Covers, plain single dome, with engraved shield and beaded rim and handles. Ditto ditto Cash, Rs. 250.

Silver Electro-plated New Dish Covers, Lion pattern, in sets of 4 only. Rs. 150.

N. B.—Of excellent White Metal, Silver Electro-plated. Attention is directed to the striking Pattern of this new Dish Cover, and which, as will be observed, is manufactured at a remarkably moderate price.

Rampart Row, May 1863. HERBERT & Co

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO LET.—One large and one small Godown. Apply at No. 10, Hummum Street.

TO BE LET.—The Spacious Premises at the corner of Church Street and Medow Street, lately occupied by the P. and O. Company, with large Godowns, &c., suitable for Banking Houses, Shops, and Storerooms. For further particulars apply to TREACHER & Co., Medow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—A Godown, situated in the Fort, British Hotel Lane, lately occupied by Messrs. LYON, BROTHERS & Co. Apply to Messrs. EDULJEE RUSTOMJEE'S SONS, No. 11, British Hotel Lane, Fort.

ADDITIONAL ROOMS have been added to the Cambridge Hotel, and are now available for the wet season.

Terms Rs. 65 per month.

TO LET.—Light Carriages and very quiet Saddle Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen.

THOS. GAYNOR.

NOTICE.—Parties desirous of treating for accommodation, suitable for a Bank, or Office, the building of which is in construction in Forbes Street, are requested to apply to PESTONJEE SOOKLAJEE at Messrs. BENNETT & Co.'s.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

FOR SALE.—A few cases of WORTHINGTON'S BEER, bottled in England, imported per Ship *Shard*, at Rs. 5 per dozen. Sample bottle, Annas 8, for Cash. To be had at the shop of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Apollo Street.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, bottled by J. J. Stone. For sale at the godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.

Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c.:—

Cognac, real French.

Burgundy, Beaujolais, at Rs. 18 per dozen.

Champagne, Ruinart's, in quarts and pints, 1858 Vintage.

Claret, Barton and Guestier's, Beychevelle.

Do. do. Chateau Leoville.

Sherry, Cortissos'.

Also, Westley Richard's new Breech-loading Rifles, with Cartridges and Ammunition for the same.

A few of Milner's Fire Resisting Safes, and Brown Brothers' celebrated Iron Folding Chairs and Couches.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 21st May 1863.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend the following Wines, &c., just to hand:—

Very Superior Sparkling MOSELLE.

Do. do. CHAMPAGNE.

SHERRY, Superior Pale dry.

Do. Excellent Golden.

Do. Excellent Pale.

PORT, Old, very superior.

HOCK, Sparkling.

Do. Still.

CLARETS, good Breakfast and Dinner Wines.

MADEIRA, a Select Wine.

BURGUNDY, Red "Hermitage."

Do. do. "St. George."

VERMOUTH, Bitter.

BRANDIES, Sundry marks, well selected.

GUINESS' STOUT, in cases of FOUR Dozen Quarts and SIX Dozen Pints.

5, Forbes Street. ALBERT VINAY.

BASS AND CO.'S BEER IN WOOD of last October brew, just received. Orders registered by

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

JULES MUMM AND CO'S. CHAMPAGNE.

JUST RECEIVED by the undersigned, a Consignment of Messrs. Jules Mumm & Co.'s first quality Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.

T. D. JACKSON & Co.

1, Oak Lane, 17th June 1863.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

Fleur de Sillery, Ernest Irroy & Co...at Rs. 36 per doz. quarts

CLARET.

St. Julien 1856. Monthenil Franc fils ainé		at Rs.	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858	Do.	„	30	do.	do.
Chateau Margaux 1856.	Do.	„	35	do.	do.
Do. 1858.	Do.	„	30	do.	do.
Fine Claret 1858. Aug. Meller & Co.		„	16	do.	do.
Chateau Milon Hernozant		„	16	do.	do.
Do. Leoville	Do.	„	22	do.	do.
Do. Lafitte	Do.	„	35	do.	do.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

Blumeder Mosel. C. A. Kupferberg.		„	40	do.	do.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Glasier & Co., London:—

Champagne, in case containing			1 doz. each.	
Moselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	2	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell:—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing			3 doz. each.	
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.—We beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits, &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s

(*Of London Bordeaux and Rheims.*)

LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz.
Claret	No. 1 .....Black Capsule	35
	„ Pts. „ „	18
	No. 2 .....Blue	30
	„ Pts. „ „	16
	No. 3 .....Yellow „	26
	„ Pts. „ „	14
	No. 4 .....Green „	22
	„ Pts. „ „	12
	Medoc .....Red „	17
	„ Pts. „ „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	34
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	32
Port	Black Seal	28
	„ „ Pts	15
	Red Seal	24
	„ „ Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado .....Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso „ „	30
	Light Golden .....Green „	28
	Pale .....Brown „	26
	Pale .....Yellow „	22
	Pale .....White „	18
Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)		32
„ „ (Yellow „)		26
Gin Old Tom		20
Whiskey, Sancel Malt		22
Rum, Old Jamaica		20
Curacoa	Brown .....in Glass Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts	21
	White „ Bottles	42
	„ „ Pts	21
Maraschino Di Zara		40
„ „	Pts	21
Cherry Brandy		30
„	Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,

40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, April 1863.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—THE BURLINGTON ALBUM of Pianoforte, Vocal and Dance Music for 1863. Published by ROBERT COCKS & Co., publishers to Her Majesty and to the Emperor Napoleon III.

Bombay Gazette Office

FOR SALE.—250 Barrels Fresh American Flour, Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

FOR SALE.—216 Cases Fresh AMERICAN TOBACCO, 2 sticks, 4 sticks, and 10 sticks, of superior quality. Apply to STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

GWYNNE & CO.'S PATENT CONTRIFUGAL PUMPS hand Gear complete MOUNTED ON TRAVELLING WHEELS.

Double Power Crab Winches.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Plain and Finted Zinc.

Contractors and Miners' Tools.

Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Pipes.

Brass and Iron Cocks and Valves.

Bar Iron, Plates, Steel and Files.

Apply to FLETCHER & MITCHELL.

Metal Mark Boree Bunder.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS —FOR SALE.—

Brass Column and Heading Rules.

2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.

INK; Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

New Advertisements.

GOLOSHES,

WATERPROOF COATS AND HATS.

MINERALIZED EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA.

A supply just received by J. AND W. WATSON & Co.

(*Preparing, Price to Subscribers not to exceed Rs. 2.*)

AN INTRODUCTION TO ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY, by WILLIAM DRAPER, M.A., Professor of Mathematics, Poona College.

MR. LEOPOLD MOORE is authorized TO SIGN OUR FIRM BY PROCURATION from this date.

Bombay, 22nd June 1863. J. S. MOORE & Co.

NOTICE.—MR. LAWRENCE ROBERTSON is authorized TO SIGN OUR FIRM BY PROCURATION from this date.

Bombay, 23rd June 1863. STENHOUSE & Co.

NOTICE.—CAPTAIN JAMES M. GILCHRIST, of the Ship *Bloomer*, of London, WISHES TO SEE THE AGENT OF MESSRS. HALLIDAY, FOX & Co., of London, at Messrs. PESTONJEE HORMUSJEE'S SONS, No. 29, Apollo Street.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Castlemain*, McGILLS, Master, from Calcutta, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the GOODS WILL BE LANDED by the Captain at the EXPENSE AND RISK OF THE CONCERNED.

Captain McGILLS will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

LAWRENCE & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Bon Accord*, CAMPBELL, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the GOODS WILL BE LANDED by the Captain AT THE RISK AND EXPENSE OF THE CONCERNED.

Captain CAMPBELL will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.,

Agents for Captain and Owners.

BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a FIRST CALL of Fifteen Hundred Rupees per Share IS PAYABLE at our Office, on or before MONDAY, 13th July next.

By order of the Directors,

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 22nd June 1863. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ARCHERY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have just received an assortment of ARCHERY KIT comprising—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lemon Lance Wood Bows.

Do do. Painted and Feathered Arrows in 1 dozen cases with Lock and Key.

Do. do. Quivers and Belts.

Do. do. Registered Spring Gloves.

Do. do. Arm Guards.

Tassels, Prickers and Markers.

Grease Pots

Extra Bow Strings.

Medical Hall, Byculla and the Fort, Bombay.

BATHS, BATHS, BATHS.

TRAVELLING and SHOWER BATHS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a new assortment of BATH TINS; Portable Shower Baths with curtains, &c.; Travelling Baths with lid, lock, &c. &c.; the OXFORD HIP AND SITZ BATH, with a general assortment for adults and children. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH GYMKHANA KIT.—CRICKET BATS with Ash, Cane, and Whalebone Handles, by *Duke, Clapshaw*, and *Page*.

Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;

Leg Guards;

Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Sewn Balls, by *Duke*;

Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;

Foils and Masks;

Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;

Hunting and Riding Whips;

Elastic Riding Belts;

Boxing Gloves;

Foot Balls;

Quoits

Swimming Belts;

Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

A NOVELTY IN BOMBAY.—FORTNUM, MASON & Co.'s PROVISIONS, a fresh supply to hand; consisting of

Parmesan and Gruyere Cheese

Collar'd Tongue

Yorkshire Pies

Preserved Dessert Fruits Crystalized and in Syrup

Potted Games and Meats for breakfast

Westphalia Hams

Hambro' Beef

Potted Tongue

Bloater Paste

Herrings a la Anchovies

Soups and Vegetables

Petit Pois

Mushroom

Haricot

Sardines

Macaroni Espagnola

Chicken and Rice

Ox Tail

Mock Turtle

Gravy

Hare

Giblet and Mutton Broths

Strasbourg Meats

Anchovy Paste } In Jars.

Bloater Paste }

Salmi Game

Normandy Pippins, in 6 lbs. canisters

Best Durham Mustard

Bon Bons and Crackers in Bottles

Yarmouth Bloaters

Pickled Salmon

Oxford Sausages, in Bread and Jelly

Lyon Sausages

Dessert Fruits of all kinds, both Crystalized and in Juice and Noyeau

Imperial Plums

Turkey Figs

Royal Almonds

Burat Guides

Preserved Ginger

Muscatel Raisins

Apricot Peaches

Cherries

Marmalade

Mixed Rings

Boar's Head and Truffles

Assorted Patas

Black and Red Currants

Damsons

Greengages

Orlean Plums

Apples

Cerises de Montmorenc

Gooseberries.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolios, Portmanteaus, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co. received per last mail a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 30, Wooden ditto of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

ROSSELET & Co. would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

BASSETT & Co. (late WALKER & Co.)—All kinds of CARPENTERS' and ENGINEERS' TOOLS, HOUSE FITTINGS of all descriptions, including WATER CLOSETS, WASH-HAND BASINS, &c. &c.

PORTLAND CEMENT (*only a few casks left*), PAINT BRUSHES, GARDEN TOOLS, SHOT and POWDER FLASKS, RIFLE FITTINGS.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late Firm of W. H. WALKER & Co. are requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, or they will necessarily be handed over to our Solicitors for recovery. BASSETT & Co.

SYKES & Co., PHOTOGRAPHERS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS, beg to say that they have now on hand a large stock of Photographic materials of every description, viz., Lenses both for Portraits and Views, Cameras of all sorts, Baths, Stereoscopes of Assortment; Views, Plate Boxes, Albums, Morocco and Union Cases, Passepartouts; also a stock of Miscellaneous articles, including a beautiful lot of Stained Glassware engraved with views of Bombay, and Native Costumes from Photographs taken here, Magic Lantern Slides, Gilt Moulding for Frames, and French Wall Papers.

Hummum Street, 16th June 1863.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinegaretts, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickelsilver Cruet Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemen's.

Do. do. do. do. Ladies', set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies'.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies' Companions, Portmanteaus, Ivory Pencil Cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies, Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleum Gas Lamps, Candlesticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.

1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzen Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Story.
6. Canz main Laken Galop.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Out-stations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-rate European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months.

Bombay, Established, 1851.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Wednesday, 24th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	125 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	40 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	62½ ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	115 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	140 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	125 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	5,667	375 per share	Rs. 11,500 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,800 pm. p. [share.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share	Rs. 11,000 p. [prem.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	300 disct
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 200 disct.
ManockjiPittySpinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 210 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Rs. 100 disct.
Jaitur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 2,000 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	104
„ Loan 1835-36 }	99¾
„ Loan 1842-43 }	
„ Loan 1854-55 }	
New Five per Cent. Loan	109¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	119

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4
Bank of England Notes	„	10-3
Spanish Dollars	„	240
Carolus	„	300
Mexican Dollars	„	225
German Crowns	„	213
Five-Franc Pieces	„	208
Bar Silver	„	106¼
Gold Leaf	„	10 10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 7s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
„ (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
To China }	No enquiry.
To Clyde }	
To Hull }	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (23rd June 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs.	505 to 507
New Dhollera, (ready.)	„	500 to 502
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	„	500 to 502
New Oomrawuttee	„	455 to 460
New Compta	„	465 to 470
New Dharwar Sawginned	„	555 to 560
New Barsee and Nuggur	„	445 to 455
New Veeraval	„	450 to 465
New Khandeish	„	435 to 445
New Porstchee	„	465 to 470
New Accote	„	470 to 475
New Mangalore	„	455 to 460

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.

SEEDS—		
Linseed, Khandeish...at	Rs.	6-13 to 6-14 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat,	„	7-5 to 7-6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	„	32 to 33
	„	37 to 38
Niger	„	27 to 28

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

(From the Bombay Gazette Overland Summary of this morning.)

SINCE the departure of the last mail, we have had a rather heavy fall of rain, and the monsoon promises to be a favourable one.

In our Import Market, considerable activity exists, and speculation continues unabated. For *Piece Goods* an active speculative demand has sprung up and a considerable business has been done at advanced rates, chiefly for arrivals of April and May shipments. *Yarns* have also participated in the general demand and advanced in price. *Metals* have not changed for the better, and the market continues stagnant at low prices.

In our Export Market, a moderate amount of business has been done. *Cotton* is active and prices are again higher. *Linseed* has slightly advanced in value.

IMPORTS.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—A very large business has been done in Grey Goods during the fortnight at much higher rates. For arrival there has also been an excellent demand, and rather higher prices have been paid by speculators than for ready goods. *Grey Shirtings* 40-in. 7 to 8½ lbs. have an active demand and the prices have advanced about four to six annas per piece; weights under 7 lbs. continue scarce, but have not advanced in the same proportion for want of competition; 9 lbs. and upwards have advanced about twelve annas. 45-in goods are scarce and largely enquired for; weights up to 8 lbs. have risen about eight to nine annas, and heavier weights about one rupee. 50 and 54-in. are also scarce and quoted eight to twelve annas higher. *Grey Longcloths* are extremely scarce and have a brisk demand; local makes fetch about Rs. 1 2 as. per lb., while higher rates could be obtained for Manchester makes. *Grey Madapollams* have an enquiry among speculators and are quoted about three annas higher, though among bazar dealers the demand is limited at former rates. *Grey T. Cloths* have attracted much attention and command considerably higher values. *Grey Domestics* of light makes are sought after at about a rupee per lb.; heavier makes are saleable at 14 to 15 annas per lb. *Grey Jacconets* are in limited request at former or slightly dearer rates. *Grey Mulls* have small enquiry at former rates. *Grey Drills* and *Printers* are scarce and held for higher rates. *Grey Cambrics* are steady at former prices.

Bleached Goods show an improvement in the value. *Jacconets* of common to middling kinds, and *Mulls* are sought after at better rates. *Shirtings, Madapollams,* and *Cambrics* are scarce and command higher rates. *Lappets* of common descriptions are scarce and in request; others in moderate enquiry. *Dhoties* in limited request at former rates. Other kinds are quiet at old rates.

Dyed and *Printed Goods* have attracted little or no attention; holders refuse to accept current rates. *Dyed Madapollams, Mulls,* and *Jacconets* are scarce and quoted higher. *Chintzes* are scarce and also higher.

Turkey Red Goods continue dull and quiet, and rates are unchanged.

The sales of the fortnight comprise:—

(From the 8th to the 22nd instant inclusive.)

Grey Shirtings.

				Rs. A. P.
25000	Pieces,	40 in, 39 yds,	7 lbs.	8 8 0 p. pce.
1500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 8 0
5000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 8 0
1200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 8 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	9½	11 8 0
900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8	9 0 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 5 0
2500	„	40 in, 38 yds,	7	8 8 0
2500	„	40 in, 38 yds,	8	9 8 6
2200	„	40 in, 38 yds,	8½	9 9 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	5½	7 7 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	5½	7 6 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	5½	7 2 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 7 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 8 6
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7½	8 10 0
1500	„	40 in, 38 yds,	6½ (to arrive)	7 9 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	4½	6 8 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 4 6
750	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6	7 8 0
500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8	9 8 0
250	„	40 in, 39 yds,	10	11 3 6
250	„	40 in, 39 yds,	9	10 2 0
2200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 10 0
750	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6	7 9 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 10 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 9 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 10 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7 lbs.	8 12 0
1500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 11 6
1200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 12 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 14 0
750	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 12 0
250	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6	7 10 0
8750	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
2250	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 13 0
3300	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 13 0
1200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 14 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 1 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 10 0
1400	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 14 0
1200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 13 0
1600	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 10 0
1500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
2500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
1200	Pieces	40 in, 39 yds,	8½ lbs.	9 14 0 p. pce.
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6	7 10 0
1200	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	9 14 0
10000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 12 0
1500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8	9 11 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 15 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 1 0
1500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8	9 12 0
2500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 4 0
2500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 4 0
700	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 11 0
900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6	7 8 6
300	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 4 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 4 0
1900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8	10 0 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 12 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 3 0
500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 6 0
500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	6½	7 15 0
700	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
1250	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	8 14 0
4900	„	40 in, 38 yds,	8½	9 14 0
4000	„	40 in, 38 yds,	7	8 9 0
2150	„	40 in, 38 yds,	7	8 10 0
900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
2900	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7	9 0 0
1700	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 0 0
500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	9½	12 0 4
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7 (to arrive)	9 0 0
1000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	8½	10 3 0
2500	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7½	9 0 0
2000	„	40 in, 39 yds,	7 (to arrive)	8 14 0
2000	„	45 in, 39 yds,	9½	12 8 0
500	„	45 in, 39 yds,	8	9 14 0
750	„	45 in, 39 yds,	8	10 0 0
400	„	45 in, 39 yds,	6½	8 10 0
500	„	45 in, 39 yds,	9½	12 0 0
1750	„	45 in, 39 yds,	8	10 6 0
1200	„	45 in, 39 yds,	5½	7 12 0
1500	„	45 in, 39 yds,	7	9 1 0
500	„	45 in, 39 yds,	6½	9 0 0
500	„	50 in, 39 yds,	10	12 8 0
500	„	54 in, 39 yds,	11	12 15 0
800	„	60 in, 39 yds,	12	13 4 0

Grey Jaconets.

5000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2½ lbs.	4 8 0
16000	„	40/45 in, 20 yds,	2½	4 14 0
3300	„	40 in, 20 yds,	2½	3 5 0
100	„	40 in, 20 yds,	2½	4 1 0

Grey Madapollams.

25000	Pieces,	29 in, 24 yds,	3 lbs.	4 0 0
11000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	3	4 3 0
3000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	3	3 15 6
5000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	3	3 15 0
750	„	32 in, 24 yds,	3½	4 11 0
4000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	3½	4 3 0

Grey T Cloth.

2100	Pieces,	29 in, 24 yds,	4½ lbs.	4 11 0
1100	„	30 in, 24 yds,	4	4 6 0
2000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	6	6 2 0
4000	„	31 in, 24 yds,	6	6 2 0
2500	„	32 in, 24 yds,	7	7 0 0
250	„	32 in, 24 yds,	7	7 0 0
4000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	6½	6 14 0
3000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	6	6 8 0
1000	„	32 in, 24 yds,	6½	6 12 0
3750	„	32 in, 24 yds,	7	7 0 6
10000	„	30/32 in, 24 yds,	6	6 8 0
1400	„	32 in, 24 yds,	7	7 0 0
1000	„	30 in, 24 yds,	6½	6 10 0
1400	„	32 in, 24 yds,	4½	4 12 0
400	„	32 in, 24 yds,	7½	7 4 0
2000	„	29 in, 24 yds,	5	5 8 0
4600	„	30 in, 24 yds,	6½	6 9 3
9000	„	30/32 in, 24 yds,	6	6 8 6
2500	„	32 in, 24 yds,	6½	7 0 0

Grey T Cloth Blue end.

1300	Pieces,	30 in, 24 yds,	4 lbs.	4 9 0
5000	„	30 in, 24 yds,	4	4 10 0

Grey Domestics.

1725	Pieces,	40 in, 72 yds,	21½ lbs.	22 8 0
450	„	33 in, 72 yds,	29½	20 2 0
150	„	40 in, 60 yds,	22	22 0 0
690	„	33 in, 48 yds,	14	14 4 0
300	„	32 in, 83 yds,	26	24 2 0
400	„	40 in, 60 yds,	21½	22 0 0

Grey Printers.

1900	Pieces,	26 in, 30 yds,	4 lbs. 3 oz.	5 6 0
2000	„	26 in, 30 yds,	3 8	4 14 0
2500	„	26 in, 30 yds,	3 4	4 10 0
200	„	26 in, 30 yds,	3 8	4 12 0

White Mulls.

5000	Pieces,	40 in, 20 yds,	2 10 0a3-6
5000	„	40 in, 20 yds,	2 11 0a3-7
10000	„	40 in, 20 yds,	2 12 0a3-8

White Figured Shirtings.

17500	Pieces,	33 in, 24 yds,	5 8 0

White Jaconets.

300	Pieces,	43 in, 20 yds,	4 4 0
300	„	43 in, 20 yds,	4 6 0
300	„	43 in, 20 yds,	4 8 0
3000	„	40 in, 20 yds,	4 10 0a5-14
2000	„	42 in, 20 yds,	4 12 0a6

White Cambrics.

200	Pieces,	28 in, 12 yds,	No. 1	2 1 0
200	„	28 in, 12 yds,	2	2 3 0
200	„	28 in, 12 yds,	3	2 5 0

YARNS.—An active demand exists for *Twist* of all kinds at advanced rates. *Mull* has risen about one to four annas, and *Water* about one to two annas. *Colored Yarns* are also enquired for at higher rates. Sales are:—

Mule Twist.

15 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30	at As.	17¼ per lb
49 „	300	„ 30	„	17¼
20 „	300	„ 30	„	19
25 „	300	„ 30	„	19 7/16
15 „	300	„ 40	„	21¾
45 „	300	„ 40	„	22
67 „	300	„ 40	„	22
50 „	300	„ 40	„	21
40 „	300	„ 40	„	22
24 „	300	„ 40	„	22¾
25 „	300	„ 50 (to arrive)	„	26¼
31 „	300	„ 60 (do.)	„	28¼
10 „	300	„ 60	„	30
2 „	200	„ 100	„	44
1 „	200	„ 110	„	48
1 „	200	„ 120	„	52
1 „	200	„ 130	„	55
1 „	200	„ 140	„	60
1 „	200	„ 150	„	65

Water Twist.

25 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 30		21
16 „	300	„ 30/32		21½
33 „	300	„ 30		21¼
24 „	300	„ 30		21½
68 „	300	„ 30		22
25 „	300	„ 30		20
8 „	300	„ 40		22¼
10 „	300	„ 40		25
5 „	300	„ 50		27¼
5 „	300	„ 60		30¾
5 „	300	„ 70		35¾
2 „	300	„ 80		39
67 „	300	„ 20		15¼

Mockwater.

35 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos 30	at As.	19¼
39 „	300	„ 30	„	20

Orange Twist.

5 Bales	400 lbs.	Nos. 20	at As.	20
15 „	400	„ 40/50	„	21
15 „	400	„ 40/50	„	22
10 „	400	„ 40/60	„	22¾
46 „	400	„ 20/60	„	22¾
8 „	400	„ 20	„	23¼

Green.

5 Bales 400 lbs. Nos. 20 at As. 20

Imperial Red.

5 Bales 400 lbs. Nos. 20 at As. 50

Turkey Red Twist.

9 Bales	300 lbs.	Nos. 40/60	Rs.	1 15/16
26 „	300	„ 40	„	1 13¾
24 „	300	„ 30/60	„	1 11¼
22 „	300	„ 40/50	„	2 1 0

METALS continue dull, the market being overstocked. All kinds of *Copper* have maintained their former values, except *Nails*, which are lower and neglected. *Yellow Metal Sheathing* has been in inquiry at better rates. *Iron* is dull and prices are giving way. Of *Lead*, supplies are too heavy for the present small demand, and rates are easier. *Steel* is dull and tending downwards. *Spelter* has receded a little in value. *Tin Plates* and *Quicksilver* are unchanged. Sales are:—

200 Cwt.	Copper Braziers	Rs.	56 14 0 p. cwt.
1000 „	Do. Do.		57 0 0
400 „	„ Tile		55 8 0
400 „	„ „		54 12 0
200 „	Yellow Metal Sheathing		43 8 0
500 „	Do. Do.		44 0 0
150 Bottles	Quicksilver		42 0 0 p. md.
1500 Cwt.	Spelter		10 4 0 p. cwt.

COALS are dull and fetch about Rs. 12 to 13 from on board. *Coke* is worth Rs. 15 to 17 according to quality.

COCHINEAL continues at Rs. 1¼ to 1¾ per lb.

SAFFRON is quiet at Rs. 17½.

Threads and Umbrellas are unchanged.

BEER is heavily supplied, and dull.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Little business has been done in *Cotton* owing to the boisterous state of the weather; but prices have hardened daily, and the quotations show an advance of about Rs. 20 to 30. Supplies are coming in slowly. Transactions reported are:—

		Rs. p. candy.	
250 Candies	Broach	487	(without selection.)
100 „	Dhollera	478	
150 „	Do.	478-4	
100 „	Do.	478-8	
150 „	Do.	478-4	
300 „	Do.	489	
250 „	Do.	482	
100 „	Do.	485	
200 „	Do.	483	
100 „	Do.	486	
250 „	Do.	491	
350 „	Oomrawuttee	443-4	(Do.)
300 „	Do.	445	
250 „	Do.	434-4	(Do.)
500 „	Do.	433	(Do.)
600 „	Do.	445	(Do.)
400 „	Do.	[illegible]	(Do.)
500 „	Do.	465	
100 „	Do.	462	(Do.)
200 „	Do. & Ackote	465	(Do.)
400 „	Hinghunghaut	480	(Do.)
100 „	Do.	480	(Do.)
300 „	Do.	476	(Do.)
200 „	Gutch & Varaval	464	(Do.)
50 „	Porebunder	449	
100 „	Do.	448	
50 „	Do.	452	
100 „	Do.	453	
200 „	Do.	461	
50 „	Vingorla	460	

WOOL.—The demand continues very active, but stocks are much diminished; consequently prices are dearer.

SEEDS.—Owing to favourable advices from Europe, *Linseed* is in active demand at higher rates. *Rapeseed* and *Gingelly* remain unimproved. In other seeds, there is nothing doing. Sales are:—

6000 Cwt.	Linseed	Rs. 6-9 to Rs.	6 10 0 p. cwt.
1000 „	Do.		6 10 0
3000 „	Do.		6 11 0
2000 „	Do.		6 12 0
2000 „	Do.		6 12 0

COFFEE.—*Malabar* is maintained and quoted at Rs. 11¼ to 11½. *Mocha* is offered at Rs. 12 to 13¼.

SALTPETRE.—*Mooltan* is worth Rs. 11 to 11¼, and *Scind* Rs. 7¾ to 8.

MADDER-ROOT remains unaltered in value.

FREIGHTS.

THE heavy rains which have fallen almost incessantly during the past fortnight, have brought shipping operations almost to a standstill, and merchants have refused to come under fresh engagements until a break in the weather occurs; the amount of business done has consequently been small in amount and languid in character. The tonnage in port has been considerably reduced by the acceptance of several large vessels of employment in the country trade. Arrivals have been on a limited scale; as also have been Departures; but a large number of vessels are nearly ready for sea, while several are detained in harbour through stress of weather. There has been more enquiry for tonnage during the last few days, and an advance in rates is confidently expected as soon as a break in the weather occurs. *For London.*—Only a small business has had effect, and rates are 5s. per ton, lower in the fortnight. The *Bucephalus* 985, and *Conway* 1,191 tons, engaged Cloves at £2; and the *Shannon*, 784 tons, took Cotton at £2-10-0. *For Liverpool.*—There has been a steady demand for *going vessels*, and the *Henry Moore*, 1,117 tons, was filled up at £3 and £3-5-0. For ships well forward with their loading £2-10-0 has been more easily obtainable; but for vessels only commencing their loading, transactions are reported by the *Zuleika*, 906 tons, at £2-6-3; *Norah Greame*, 1,115 tons, at £2-5-0; *Contest*, 1,119 tons, at £2-12-6; *Zoboah*, 1,345, and *Morning Light* 1,377 tons, at £2-0-0, and Seeds at £1-0-0 to £1-5-0 per ton. *For Havre.*—The *Montrose*, 426 tons, a Swedish ship, has been chartered at £3-1-3. *For Calcutta and back.*—The *Camperdown*, 1,244 tons, has been chartered to load for Calcutta and back for a lump sum of Rs. 32,000 with port charges at Calcutta; and the *Agenoria*, loads from either Rangoon or Moulmain at £3-5-0 for Rice to Liverpool, £3-7-6 for any other port in the United Kingdom, with 10s. per ton extra if discharged on the Continent; or if loaded with Timber £4-5-0 for Liverpool, £4-7-6 any other port in the United Kingdom, and 10s. extra for the Continent, or Rs. 35 if ordered to Bombay. We quote for

Liverpool...	Cotton...	£2 0 0 to £2 17 6	per ton.
	Seeds ...	£1 0 0 to 1 5 0	„
London......	Cotton...	£2 0 0 to £2 12 6	„
	Seeds ...	£2 0 0 to 2 5 0	„
China }		No enquiries.	
Clyde }			
Hull }			

MONEY MARKET AND EXCHANGE.

THE Money Market has been very much easier during the fortnight, and the Bank of Bombay has again reduced its rates of discount two per cent. all round: there is still a prospect of further reduction. The present rates are 6 per cent. on Government Securities, 7 per cent. on Private Bills, and 8 per cent. on other Loans. The last return of the Bank is as follows:—

Liabilities.

Proprietors' Capital	Rs.	5,225,000
Public Deposits	„	6,362,619
Other Deposits	„	13,595,247
Bank's Notes and Bills outstanding	„	459,180
Rest	„	876,332
Rupees...		26,518,378

Assets.

Loans on Deposit of Govt. Securities	Rs.	3,952,992
Credit Accounts on do. do.	„	1,252,448
Bills Discounted	„	8,568,297
Dead Stock	„	489,844
Balances with Branches and Agents	„	4,684,853
Government Reserve—Cash	„	2,362,619
Cash and Currency Notes	„	5,207,325
Rupees...		26,518,378

Government Securities are in active demand, and the rates have again advanced; they close at Rs. 99¾ for *Fours*; Rs. 109¾ for *Fives*, and Rs. 119¼ for *Fives-and-a-half*, with an upward tendency.

Bullion is still in good demand.

The *Share Market* is in a very excited state, and the shares of all the Joint Stock Companies have gained considerably high premiums owing to the cheapness of money; the present rates are very high and unprecedented. In addition to the Joint Stock Bank recently established, a new Bank called *the Royal Bank of India* has been set on foot within the last few days by a number of European and Native merchants. Two more Cotton Press Companies have been organized.

Exchange on England has again declined but closes firm at 2s. 0 7-16d. for *Bank Bills*, 2s. 0 9-16d. for *Credits*, and 2s. 0 11-16d. for *Documents*.

On Calcutta, the rate is Rs. 100¼ for sight Bills, and Rs. 99¾ for 60 days' sight Bills.

On China, the rate is nominally Rs. 230 per 100 dlrs.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
on Demand }		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do. }			
On Ireland do. }			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11¼	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe, or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct.	per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	„
Do. do. 6 do.	4	„
Do. do. 12 do.	5	„

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ...Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ... ½ per cent.
Hours of business... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs FINLAY AND CO. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)	at 1s. 11¾d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

Bombay, 16th June 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq. (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON	The Bank of England.
Do.	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL	The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND	The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND	The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rup.	
„ „ „ „ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
„ „ „ „ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Scotland } On demand		1s. 11¾d.	do.
On Ireland }			

Drafts on *the Bank of England,* on *Scotland* or *Ireland* are issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a Lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6 ℔ cent	℔ annum.	
do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 17th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s.	per Rupee.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	„
„ On demand }		1s. 11¾d.	„
On Scotland do. }			
On Ireland do. }			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight...		1s. 11d.	„

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 „
Do. do. 6 do.	4 „
Do. do. 12 do.	6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Agent.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs, 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0d.	„
On Demand	1s. 11¾d.	„
On France 6 months' sight...frs.	2-56 cts,	„
3 Do. Do.	2-53	„
On Demand	2-50	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE............LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000(TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand, and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0d.
„ 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.
„ 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.
On demand		1s. 11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s. 11d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 17th June 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. „ 6 „ „ 5 „ „
Do. „ 12 „ „ 6 „ „

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0d.	per Rupee.	
Do.	at 4	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 3	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do	at 2	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	at 1	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.
Do.	on Demand	do.	1s. 11¾d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Manager.

Bombay, 18th June 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
June 22	Bon Accord	Campbell	Liverpool 14 Feb.
	Castlemain	Gill	Calcutta 19 April.
23	Neptune's Car	Kirby	Liverpool 31 Mar.
	Dalhousie (s)	Morland	Kurrachee 20 June

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Dalhousie*, from Kurrachee.—Mr. Hill; Mr. N. Porter; and Captain Medhurst, 95th Regiment.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *China*, J. Minto, bound to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Columbian*, for China, &c. began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, 23RD JUNE 1863.

For London.

Conway.—15 packages Mustaky, 9½ cwt., Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.: 105 packages Cloves, 127½ cwt., Finlay, Clark and Co.; 22 loose Bison Hides, 8 cwt. 9 lbs., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 501 packages Cloves, 595½ cwt., Bhanjee Kessowjee and Co.

Mystery.—12 bags Coffee, 18 cwt., Dewjee Premjee; 200 packages Cloves, 245 cwt. 14 lbs., Hurruckchund Mahadew; 88 cases dry Ginger, 108 cwt., Mowjee Jaitha; 210 bags Cloves, 255 cwt., Frangopalo Agelasto and Co.; 13 cases Gum Olibanum, 29½ cwt., Stoehr, Priever and Co.

Shannon.—500 bags Linseed, 1,750 cwt., Stoehr, Prieger and Co.

For Liverpool.

John Stuart.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Pudumsey Heerjee and Co.

Castilian.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 49 bales Cotton, 171½ cwt., Malljee Sewjee 100 bales Hemp, 850 cwt., Dhunjee Luckmeechund.

South.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Ruttighur Dowlutghur; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khanjee Cullianjee.

Africana.—48 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Vullubdass Khimchund; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee; 26 bales Cotton, 91 cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Khetsey Ragowjee; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Muthooradass Vussonjee; 100 bags Sursee Seed. 150 cwt., Bulakeedass Maneckchund; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Eduljee and Co.; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Peerozshaw and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass; 175 bundles Sursee Seed, 87½ cwt., 110 bundles Linseed, 55 cwt., Dewjee Muckaney.

Southern Belle.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Eduljee Framjee and Co.

Forganhall.—34½ bales Cotton, 120½ cwt., Sudashew Marteen; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Goculdass Muckunjee; 48 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Toolsidass Vurruzdass; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Tulseedass Nurseedass; 150 bags Linseed, 225 cwt., Damjee Walljee and Co.

Excellent.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dulpotbhoy Bhugoobhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Ruttonjee.

Albion.—400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dinshaw Maneckjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jumsetjee.

Rajah of Cochin.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Cooverjee Premjee.

Clifton Belle.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ravagur Goovergur.

Glen Maiden.—160 bales Cotton, 560 cwt., Purshotum Heerachund; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., M. Bhuggoobhoy.

Floating Light.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Crus najee Rungjee; 48 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., Gaddum and Co.; 250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey.

Sea Queen.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Seedick Hajee Woosman; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nesserwanjee Maneckjee.

Auchaaugh.—116 bales Cotton, 406 cwt., Sudasook Gopeenath; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Nusserwanjee Dossabhoy.

Empire of Peace.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosey.

Zuleika.—50 casks Sweet Oil, 208 cwt., F. Chambers.

Margaret Blair.—109 bales Cotton, 381¼ cwt., Mooljee Ramjee; 276 bags Linseed, 138 cwt., Khimjee Visram.

Nagasaki.—400 bundles Linseed, 200 cwt.; 100 bundles Jingelly Seed, 50 cwt., Gourdhundass Narroodass; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Vurudhman Poonsy.

Norah Greame.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt., Khutow Mowjee; 28 bales Cotton, 98 cwt., Luckmedass Vuluhjee; 140 bags Jingelly Seed, 210 cwt., Megraz Woomernamull; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Eduljee Nesserwanjee; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Jamsetjee.

Broughton Hall.—17 bales Cotton, 59½ cwt., Dossa Kurpall.

Henry Moore.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Bulwark.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Khutow Khimjee

Dalkeith.—126½ bales Cotton, 442½ cwt., John Clover and Co.

Peter Maxwell.—325 bales Cotton, 1,137½ cwt., Runchore Megjee.

For Havre.

Mina.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Virjee Nursey and *Leocadie and Anna.*—600 bags Jinglly Seed, 800 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 50 bags Coffee, 225 cwt., Girdher Maneckchund.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—1 case Pearls, 1 case Patterns, P. & O. Company.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Columbian.*—102 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Dassoon and Co.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of June 12, announced the arrivals of the *Rangoon*, Owen, from Singapore 28th May, touched at Malacca 29th, Penang 31st May, Moulmein 5th, and Rangoon 8th June; *Futtay Salaam*, and *Aurifera*, particulars not received.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 14, Barque *Banshee*, J. P. Clarke, from Penang 15th May.

Do. Messageries Imperiales Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, from Galle 13th, and Pondicherry 15th June.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 23.

Lithgow, Assistant Surgeon S. A., 3rd Dragoon Guards, on leave, from Ahmednuggur.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, to join, from Kurrachee.

Warden, Major R., Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 23.

Heane, Lieut. H., 44th Regt., on sick leave, to England.

Hawkins, Lieut. Colonel A., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.

Sangster, Lieut. T. H., 105th Regt., on sick leave, to England.

Laye, Ensign H. A., attached to 9th Regt N. I., on sick leave, to England.

Constable, Captain J., 1st Battalion 4th K. O. Regt., on leave, to England.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JUNE 23RD, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 103rd Regt., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow, also the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Weekly Committee of Survey will assemble to-morrow, at half-past 6 o'clock, at the Commissariat Stores, Military Store Lane, to inspect and report upon the state, quality and quantity of Porter required to be filled up for the use of the Troops in the Garrison.

President.—Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—Quarter Master 21st Regt N. I., and one subaltern 10th Regt. N. I.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 22nd June 1863.

With reference to the Circular No. 3 of 28th March 1863, Officers Commanding British Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry, and Brigades of Artillery, are requested to prepare a return similar to that called for in the Circular above named for the period from 1st December 1861 to 31st July 1862, and to transmit the same, as soon as possible, through Divisions and Brigades to this Department.

The following Medical arrangements are ordered:—

Surgeon J. G. Nicolson, is transferred from the 14th to the 21st N. I. or Marine Battalion.

Assistant Surgeon J. Daubeny, is appointed to the Medical charge of the 3rd Regiment Sind Horse.

Mr. Apothecary A. Wilson, (No. 26), unattached, is allowed leave of absence from the 11th June to the 30th September 1863, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

The Officer Commanding 6th Inniskilling Dragoons is authorized to issue an extra five pounds of Dry Grass to each Horse in the Regiment under his Command during the ensuing two months.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTHS.

At No. 6, Russell Street, on the 12th June, the wife of Charles Swinton Hogg, Esq., of a son.

At Madras, on the 15th June, the wife of Mr. J. J. Reafdon, of a daughter.

At Simla, on the 11th June, the wife of Major Warrand, R.E., of a son.

At Nynee Tal, on the 10th June, the wife of Captain J. Fisher, Assistant Commissioner, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Madras, on the 15th June, by the Revd. F. A. C. Lillingston, Lieut. Edward F. H. Armstrong, Mysore Commission, son of Major General E. Armstrong, to Matilda Bruce, eldest daughter of Major General J. FitzGerald, Madras Army.

At Madras, on the 11th June, Mr. E. Grant, to Grace Rebecca Englebright.

At Chindwarra, on the 6th June, Mr. W. H. Sellers, to Mary Edith, daughter of Mr T. King.

DEATHS.

At Cinnamara Factory, Upper Assam, on the 28th May, Arthur Hadow, the infant son of D. P. Skipton, aged 3 weeks.

At his residence, No. 9, Russell Street, Mr. Charles H. Marks, aged 43 years.

At Ootacamund, on the 9th June, John Charles, the beloved son of Staff Sergeant F. J. White, aged 5 years and 2 months.

At Murree, on the 9th June, Major General John Anderson Barstow, Bengal Army.

At Dugshai, on the 9th June, N. D. S. Wallich, Esq., Surgeon, 1st Bengal Cavalry, of liver complaint.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer "SALSETTE," will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 24th June 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	
„ ½ „	„ 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
„ 1 „	„ 0 14 0	
„ 1 „	„ 1 0 0	„ 0 8 0
„ 2 „	„ 2 0 0	„ 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer *Columbian*, will be closed on SUNDAY, the 28th June 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th June.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE, &c.

The Mails for Kurrachee, Scinde, Guadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussora, per Steamer *Coringa*, will be closed twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR —— JUNE, 1863.

First Quarter......Wednesday 24d. 8h. 22.4m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun. Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	24	St. John Baptist.	5 25	6 38	4 5	4 28	Date 22nd June Time—9h. 2m. 15.5s.
Thur.	25	Jup. rises at 1h. 1. P.M.	5 25	6 39	4 54	5 23	
Fri.	26	Jup. sets at 0·51 A.M.	5 26	6 39	5 54	6 28	
Sat.	27	Jupiter sets at 0.51.	5 26	6 39	7 0	7 35	
Sun.	28	4th Sun. after Trinity.	5 26	6 40	8 10	8 13	
Mon.	29	St. Peter.	5 27	6 40	9 10	9 12	
Tues.	30	Saturn sets at 11.89.	5 27	6 40	9 43	10 10	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Wednesday 24th.—Newfoundland discovered by Sebastian Cabot, 1494.

Thursday 25th.—Battle of Bannockburn, 1314.—The Peiho Disaster (China), 1859.

Friday 26th.—George IV. died, and William IV. proclaimed, 1830.

Saturday 27th.—Runjeet Sing died, 1839.—Massacre of British Troops at Cawnpore by Nana Saheb, 1857.

Sunday 28th.—Stamp Duties instituted, 1693.—Queen Victoria crowned, 1838.

Monday 29th.—Royalists routed the Parliamentarians at York, 1613.—Stockport Riots, 1852.

Tuesday 30th.—Greenwich Hospital founded, 1696.

The Printing and Publishing Offices of the BOMBAY GAZETTE *have been* REMOVED *to the* NEW HOUSE, No. 39, MEDOW STREET, FORT, *opposite Military Square.*

Bombay, June 16, 1863.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	June 2	KURRACHEE	June 20
AGRA	June 15	LAHORE	June 18
ALLAHABAD	June 15	LONDON	May 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Apr 10
ALEXANDRIA	May 21	MADRAS	June 17
BANGALORE	June 16	MALTA	May 23
COCHIN	June 10	MEERUT	June 16
CALCUTTA	June 13	OUDH	June 17
CAPE	Mar 27	PUNJAUB	June 18
CEYLON	June 17	PENANG	June 9
DELHI	June 16	RANGOON	May 24
FRANCE	May 20	SUEZ	May 27
HONGKONG	May 30	SINGAPORE	June 7

THE

Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1863.

THE detailed news from Japan and China brought by the P. and O. Company's steamer *Ottawa*, which arrived on Monday afternoon, though containing nothing of later date than was known from telegrams received a week ago, has yet many items of considerable public interest. The latest news from Japan is to the 13th May, by the steamer *Rajah*, which arrived at Shanghae after a quick passage of fifty-two hours, on the 15th idem, bringing a large number of English and other foreign residents from Nagasaki. The additional ten days' respite granted to the Japanese Government would not expire till the 23rd May, and of course nothing was known of what was likely to be the issue, though the feeling was general, that the Government would not take a single step in any way, that its policy was all for delay, and that we should be under the necessity of redressing our grievances by our own strong arm. Great excitement was said to prevail amongst all the foreigners that were settled at Japan,—the Germans and Dutch even, were sending off books, valuables, and furniture on the morning of the departure of the *Rajah*. The advices from Nagasaki mention a striking change as having taken place in the bearing of the Japanese towards foreigners, the former jostling the latter in the streets and showing every possible symptom of disrespect. Matters were in much the same state at Yokohama. From a correspondence between Colonel Neale, the British *Chargé d'Affaires*, and the residents, which is published in the China papers, we infer that the instructions of the Foreign Secretary are of a pointed and peremptory character in respect to the nature of the redress to be demanded, though the terms of our demand are withheld from the public. To a remark made on this point by the residents, when called upon to be ready for embarkation, in case of a sudden emergency, the British Consul replied "that everything contained in them, which could be useful to the community to be made aware of, has already been made public, namely, that a demand for specific reparation of past outrages had been made on the Japanese Government, the refusal of which would be followed by coercive measures." There can hardly be a doubt now, in the view of what has already passed, that the 'coercive measures,' whatever may be their character, have by this time been initiated, and it is more than probable that the next mail may bring us some intelligence of the effects they may have produced.

From China there is no intelligence of any great interest. The disciplined Chinese force, commanded by Major Gordon of the Royal Engineers, was resting after its signal success at Taitsan. It is said, however, that the energetic Commander of this force is now meditating an attack on Quin-san—which only the weakness of his numbers prevented him doing earlier—and meantime he is busy in endeavouring to introduce reforms to improve the quality, while he is pressing upon the Mandarins the importance of also increasing, the number, of the force.

By the China Mail we have also received intelligence from New Zealand via Galle to the 12th May, giving full details of the shocking outrage at Taranaka, New Plymouth, when two officers and five men of H. M.'s 57th Regiment were barbarously shot down and tomahawked by a party of natives who were lying in ambush. This horrible event appears to have created great excitement in the Colony, and there was serious apprehension of a general rising among the natives. An inquest had been held on the bodies of the unfortunate victims, and to the verdict, an opinion was added to the effect—"that though the Government were in possession of information showing the dangerous state of the road to Tataraimaka owing to the threatened recommencement of hostilities, sufficient precautions were not taken to guard against such murderous attacks from the natives of the disaffected district, which there seems to have been great reason for sometime past to dread." General Cameron was in the disturbed district, and had called out the Volunteers and Militia, for there appears to have been only a handful of regular troops stationed there; he paraded them for inspection and in addressing them on that occasion he had to say "I see that some of you will have to attend parades pretty often in order that you may become efficient men in the field." Full details of the news regarding the outrage, will be found in another part of our paper.

THREE years ago, people in England could hardly go quietly to bed, under the impression that they had no proper defences, that a French fleet with an invading army might land any day, at any time; take John Bull entirely by surprise, march on London, seize it, and allow it to be ransomed only on condition of millions sterling to some unheard of amount,—a thing as Lord Overstone said, not to be thought of! So bent was a panic stricken country, with a parliament to match, on being on the safe side regarding the alleged danger of waking up some fine morning and finding the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," in possession of "The Zouaves," that nothing short of a loan of some twelve millions sterling was demanded to be raised to provide the means of saving England from the fancied danger. A loan was not quite approved of, but power was given to the Government to raise money to this amount as it might be needed, by means of the creation of annuities, and so the money being found, and fortifications ordered to be proceeded with, Bull calmed down, dumb eyed animal as he is, and returned to his usual normal condition of stolid quiet and repose. Hardly had little more than two millions of the money been spent out of twelve permitted to be raised if need were—when the good people at home began to find out that their much talked of fortifications were an entire mistake! In the fierce controversy raging between iron-clad ships and Whitworth and Armstrong guns—every one has got bewildered on the subject, and the fortifications, which three years ago, were supposed to be a necessary of life—are now found to be expensive things which, there need not be the least hurry in our possessing. Meantime £2,041,449, 10s. 4d. has been spent to allay a panic, for there is nothing otherwise of a valuable character to show for the money. The two millions and upwards have been spent in the following manner. On Fortification works at Portsmouth up to 31st March last, £764,729; on works at Plymouth to same date £393,870; at Pembroke £134,073; at Portland £122,133; at Gravesend £78,463; at Chatham £122,241; at Medway and Sheerness £125,462; at Dover £190,718; the remaining balance being spent on works at Cork, for experiments, and for Land Surveyor's charges.

WE understand that the Government of India has refused to sanction the proposal of the local Government to abolish the office of the Chief Engineer, and to appoint the Superintending Engineers of the four circles as Chief Engineers in their respective divisions. Consequently the old state of things remains unchanged, and the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department will be the Chief Engineer at the Presidency.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

TUTICORIN, *20th June,* 6-55 P.M.

Steamer *Pearl* anchored at eight P.M.

LOCAL.

WE hear that Mr. E. Harrington, First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, has sent in his resignation.

DR. HAMILTON, DEPUTY INSPECTOR GENERAL OF HOSPITALS.—We understand that Dr. Hamilton, Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Bombay, is about to retire from his office on the score of ill health, and may probably resign the service.

FROM the Weather Report of the Collectorate of Ahmednuggur, for the fortnight ending 15th June 1863, we find that more rain is required before sowing operations can be generally commenced, there having been a fall of only two inches and twenty-seven cents, up to the above date. The state of the public health is reported to be good.

WE understand that Mr. Johnstone, who was until recently Assistant Storekeeper of the late Indian Navy Dockyard, very nearly met with a fatal accident on Saturday last. It appears that he had gone out in a boat to visit some vessels, and in bouting the boat, she ran across the bows of a ship. Mr. Johnstone was picked up, but the boat has been lost.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 23, 1863.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo named Baloo Peerajee, was this day committed by his Worship to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of theft of seventy-eight rupees, fifteen annas and five pies, the property of one Caleedass Thusta.

RESISTING THE POLICE.—Bapoo Muckoonda and Veersee Munsee, were charged with assaulting police sepoy No. 1498, whilst in the execution of his duty.

The prosecutor stated that he saw a boy assaulted, on the beach at Colaba, by a woman, and as the boy was lawfully engaged in the capture of stray pariah dogs, which are a great nuisance in various parts of Bombay, he went to his assistance, whereupon the two prisoners assaulted him, striking him several blows, tearing his uniform, and smashing his umbrella. It appears that frequent complaints have been made to the Commissioner of Police about these dogs, whose continued barking and yelping along the roads of Bombay is a great nuisance. A cart therefore with iron bars is periodically drawn through the town, and a number of boys are employed to pick up the yelping curs, which are then conveyed to the pound, and only released upon their owners coming for them and paying the fees for their being let loose. The greater number of such dogs, however, have no owners, but the active

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inhabitants are very jealous of any interference with them, to whom they fly for protection whenever they are pursued. Hence the present assault.

The prisoners being found guilty were fined three rupees each, in addition to having to pay one rupee for the damage done to the uniform and umbrella.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—23rd June.

(Before F. L. Brown, Esq.)

Suspected of Theft.—One Gopall Canoojee was placed at the bar, upon the information of policeman Bheewa Wittoojee, on a charge of having in his possession a quantity of cotton threads, of the value of eight annas, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

Bheewa Wittoojee, a police ramoosee, stated, that he does duty at the Cotton Mills of the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company at Tardeo. Last Saturday, at six o'clock p.m., while he was in the mill, shutting the doors and windows, he saw the prisoner there, who had concealed himself under several bundles of refuse thread. He seized and took him to Mr. Cowasjee's house, and thence to the chowkee. Witness afterwards took him to his house near the Hope Hall Hotel, where he found the several bundles of cotton yarn. Prisoner said that he had brought them from the mill.

Mr. Framjee Nanabhoy materially corroborated the above statement.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and sentenced him to be imprisoned for one month with hard labour in the Common Jail.

Ditto.—A Mahomedan, by name Abdool Rahim, was charged with having in his possession one brass finger ring of the value of one anna, and one rupee in silver, reasonably suspected to have been stolen, and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same. The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, and his Worship sentenced him to be imprisoned for fifteen days with hard labour in the common Jail.

Purchasing from a Child.—A Borah, by name Ismael Peerbhoy, was charged with purchasing from a child, named Mahomed Ibrahim, apparently under the age of fourteen years, four small brass cups, and four china cups. From the evidence of Rampursad Dhobal, a Police sepoy, it appeared that, on the morning of Monday last, at about eight o'clock, while he was in the Null Road, he saw a boy there with one of the brass and one of the china cups. He watched him, and saw him go to the shop of the prisoner, who keeps a shop for the sale of knives, thread, &c. Witness saw the prisoner purchase two cups for one anna. He saw him pay the boy one anna. Policeman arrested him, and took the anna from the boy's hand.

The above statement was corroborated by the testimony of one Jumal Mahomed.

His Worship, on the evidence before him, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to pay a fine of fifty rupees.

Theft.—The boy Mahomed Ibrahim in the above case, was charged with stealing fifty one brass cups, and sixty-six china cups, of the value of twenty-one rupees and fifteen annas, the property of Jumal Mahomed. The charge was clearly established against the prisoner, and His Worship, looking at the tender age of the boy, ordered him to take six stripes.

Gambling.—Shaik Adam Shaik Abdoola, Vuzeer Yacoob, Goolam Hoossein Abdool Rahimon, Shaik Mahomed Shaik Ibrahim, and Jeevunia Bapoo, were placed at the bar, No. one charged with keeping a common gaming house, and the others with having been found gaming therein with dice and cards.

Mr. Henry Knight, European Constable, stated that on the night of Monday last, he went to the house of the prisoner No. one, near Waree Bunder, to execute the gaming warrant. Four native officers accompanied him. The room was on the ground floor, and he found the door fastened. He looked over the top of the door into the room, and saw all the defendants sitting on the floor, in the act of gaming. He observed the prisoner No. four throw the dice over to prisoner No. 1. He also saw the prisoner No. one in the act of throwing the dice, when he pushed the door open and entered the room. As he entered the room he saw the prisoner No. four pick up the dice, and throw them over the wall. Witness arrested the prisoners. He found upon the floor three rupees and some of the cards.

The Magistrate found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to pay a fine of ten rupees each.

A Case for the Sessions.—Luckmichund Nuthoo was this day committed by the Magistrate to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of stealing one gold neck chain of the value of one hundred and eighty-eight rupees, the property of one Gunput Pran.

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

23rd June 1863.

(Before N. W. Oliver, Esq., Chief Magistrate, and Captain W. Barker, Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.)

Loss of the "Patterson."—The investigation of this case was resumed at noon this day.

Captain David Lauchlan sworn.—I am Surveyor of the Bombay Insurance Society. I surveyed the British ship *Patterson*, Captain Lamble, shortly after her arrival from Aden, when she had unladen her cargo of coals. I surveyed her forwards and aft, but as she appeared to have a great deal of ballast in, I did not have it removed. I also surveyed her hold and between decks, at which time there was a little cargo. She did not appear to me to show any symptoms of working or starting her fastenings. She appeared a very good looking ship of her age; she was built in 1855, I think. She is not in Lloyds' book. American ships are generally insured in the French Lloyds'. The *Patterson* was an American built ship, said to be built in Maine in 1855. American (U. S.) ships are generally considered good till they are twelve years old. I considered her a sound ship in all respects, and recommended her at second class risk for insurance. I was rather surprised to find she had gone as she did, unless she struck (which I do not know of) upon some of the rocks near Alibag.

His Worship asked Captain Lauchlan if he had received any information that she did strike.

Captain Lauchlan said that the Chief Mate had told him two days after the accident that he thought that he felt the vessel strike the ground, and that he told the Captain of it at the time, and that shortly after she made more water. The chief mate had called to see Mr. Lowe, when he told witness this.

His Worship stated that this was the first he had heard of this and desired that the chief mate might be sent for.

Witness.—In consequence of what I had heard, I said to the chief mate, Mr. Hall, who was in my office, were you not a long way over to the eastward, and standing out, and did you not feel the ship strike, as there are some very ugly rocks there? He said he thought he did feel her strike and brought it to the notice of the captain directly, and shortly afterwards she made more water.

Mr. Hall the Chief Mate recalled.—I said that the ship struck, but this was not until after the ship was being run ashore towards Kennery.

Mr. Oliver told this witness to remember this was was a perfectly judicial investigation by law.

John Hay Hall sworn.—In conversation I did tell Mr. Lauchlan that I thought I felt the ship strike. I cannot say exactly when, but when we were running the ship on shore, with the lead going. I could not say the ship did strike; it might have been in imagination, but I thought so. She was at least in five fathoms of water. I think she struck as I felt a jump in her. After that she lost her way altogether. She did move after this, but shortly after she lost her way. After she lost her way she was perfectly immovable, quite unmanageable. She was not hardened fast aground. We had seven fathoms of water. I think there were two boats out before she struck.

Mr. Oliver.—How is it that no mention was made of this important fact in your previous examination?

Witness.—Because I was not sure of it. I do not know how Mr. Lauchlan could say I said she made more water. I think two boats were out before the time I thought the vessel struck, but I cannot say with certainty.

Mr. Oliver said he did not hear whether his last question was answered, he would state it again.

Mr. Hall said it was because he was not sure whether it was the case or not. I was standing alongside the Captain at the time, and asked him if he did not feel her strike. He said "No." I spoke to no one else about it. I think this conversation took place on the port side on the poop. I saw Kennery Island at the time. I suppose about 5 miles off somewhere about E. N. E. I did not take the bearing. The ship, when she appeared to me to strike, was going right towards the land. Kennery was right ahead on the ship's course. I cannot be positive of the distance. The heaving of the lead was commenced in the 2nd mate's watch, I think. When I thought the ship struck we had first seven, then five, and then seven fathoms again. I could not say how long this was before we left the ship. From the time when I thought the ship grounded was more than ten minutes, it might be hours. The shock appeared to me like the ship touching something, but what I could not say.

Mr Oliver, to Captain Lauchlan,—At the time the chief mate told you that he thought the vessel had struck, and then made more water, did he appear to show any hesitation in making this statement?

Captain Lauchlan said he did not.

Mr. Walter Amble recalled.—It did not appear to me that the vessel struck. After we bore up, there was a shock like the vessel striking, but we hove the lead and found seven fathoms of water. One or two remarked it. I do not know she made more water after this; she was filling rapidly before. I can't tell the names of those who remarked about the ship striking. The lead was kept going a quarter of an hour before the ship struck. The shock was as if something had bursted, just one shock. We had nothing less than seven fathoms of water, more at times. No land was in sight at the time the shock was felt. I did not notice any. There was no land ahead. I cast my eye round the horison. It was after my watch about half an hour. We bore up shortly after eight o'clock. No one was near me when I felt the shock. I was then alone on the top of the house. When I took charge at six o'clock, the lead was kept regularly going; it was the hand lead. I do not know who was heaving it before we bore up. The boatswain was heaving it after. He was heaving it directly after the shock. He was sent to heave it in consequence of the shock. I think I told him myself. I told him to heave the lead to see what water there was.

Mr. Oliver.—How was it, Mr. Lamble, that in your previous examinations you never mentioned a single word of this important matter.

Witness.—I did not think of it.

Mr. Oliver.—It seems very strange that you did not say anything about it. Was it not your impression then that the ship had touched the ground?

Witness.—I thought so.

Hugh Stewart recalled.—There was a report that the *Patterson* had struck when we were heading in towards the land. I think after we bore up. It seemed as if she struck. I did not feel any shock in the least. There was six or seven fathoms of water. I knew this, for I had taken the lead and tried. It was reported that she had struck, so I did it. The report was general throughout the ship. I found 7, 6, and 5 fathoms of water. It seemed hard sandy bottom as far as I could judge. Five fathoms was the least. Nobody told me to heave the lead. I thought it was my duty as the lead was all ready in the gangway. I could not say exactly, but I should think she was going three or four knots when it was reported she had struck. After the shock, she did not lose her way altogether.

Captain Lamble recalled.—About an hour after we bore up there was a shock, and I sung out to heave the lead overboard. The lead had not been going before. There was no occasion for it. When the lead was hove seven fathoms were found. This was about half an hour before the ship became unmanageable. I was steering back, N. N. E. up to the time I felt the shock. I am quite sure the ship did not strike before she bore up. She was lying in a S. S. W. course, and there was nothing for her to strike against. Having an hour before she became unmanageable, finding she would not reach Bombay, I kept for Kennery Island, steering E. N. E. This was between 11 and 12. The wind was about W. S. W.

Mr. Oliver.—How was it, Captain Lamble, that you did not mention about the shock in your former evidence?

Captain Lamble.—I did not think of it.

Mr. Oliver.—The Chief Mate says after the shock she made more water?

Captain Lamble.—I cannot say that. The pumps were going at the time and were shortly afterwards choked. The least had seven fathoms of water. The mate said to me., "I fancy she struck." That was when we felt that shock. Some of the crew reported the shock also, and called out the vessel had struck, which I found to be impossible with seven fathoms. I ordered the lead to be cast, but did not try it myself. I swear, that the ship did not strike to my knowledge before we bore up, it was quite impossible for her to have done so. I swear she did not strike before she was reported leaky. I know she made a good S.S.W. course, because I was on deck till a quarter past seven, when I went and laid down watching the "tell tale" over my head, at least a quarter of an hour before I dozed, and I was on deck again before eight. I made no attempt to heave the lead to see exactly how I was steering, as I did not see the necessity of doing so. I am quite sure the compasses were correct. I always found them so before. I did not see the land before I bore up, and up to that time I had made no allowance for the tide. To my knowledge we did not heave the lead till we bore up and felt the shock, from the time the pilot left.

Herman Somerlett sworn.—I was a passenger in the late ship *Patterson*, and was leaving Bombay in her, on the 4th June last. The pilot left about four o'clock. I first heard the ship was leaking about nine o'clock in the evening. I was down in the cabin at tea afterwards, but was on deck near the steersman for half an hour after the pilot left. I never felt any shock. While taking my tea in the cabin about half past-seven or eight o'clock, somebody spoke to the Captain in his cabin, but I did not hear what he said. The Captain said "it is a strange affair about the pumps." Soon after the Captain went on deck and sounded the pumps and saw what water there was in them. The Captain then said, "My God, is it possible." Then he said to the men "pump away and keep her afloat." I then went to my cabin and the Captain went to his, and collected his things. Then I saw two men in one of the boats with a great deal of their things. As there was little room, I put very little of my things in, and I saved nothing of mine, but the dress I had on. I did not hear the ship strike. When I left the ship, there was no water on the deck. I got in the boat from the gangway, on the right side. Then the boat was about ten or twelve feet above the water, and they lowered us down. The deck was six feet above the water. The water was smooth. The masts were upright when I left. I do not think she was on the ground, and she did not move. There was wind but it was light. From nine to eleven there was heavy rain. I do not think there was sufficient wind to move the ship when I left her. I saw land a little on the right side. The land was a rocky hill, not very high. When I got in the boat I saw the light of the light house, but sometimes we could not see it. I am quite sure the water was not on the decks when I left. When I went on board I should say the deck was twelve or fourteen feet above water. After I left the vessel, when I last saw her she was quite upright, but she was very little above water. I was in the boat with the mate and seven of the crew. The first mate was on the boat when I got in her. When we got in the boat, and left the ship about two o'clock, the water was not breaking over the deck, but was five feet below the deck. We soon lost sight of the ship, when I heard Mr. Lamble, the Captain's brother, say the ship had struck. I was standing by him before the cabin. It was between eleven or twelve o'clock, and I did not know where he went to. The ship, I should say, moved after the shock, but very slowly. We were then going back to Bombay. I heard no one but Mr. Lamble say the ship had struck. He said "now she has struck."

The case was then adjourned until noon to-morrow (this day.)

NEWS LETTERS.

Lahore, *11th June* 1863.

The weather is very warm, and from seven a.m. till six p.m. the thermometer rises from 110° to 112°. About eight o'clock on the night of the 7th instant, the station was visited by a heavy storm, and three or four houses in the Sudder Bazar were blown down, but fortunately no lives were lost. Since then the weather has become more genial and the thermometer has fallen to 95°. The clouds are now gathering and there was a slight shower of rain. The health of the city is very good. A few days ago, a tiger, apparently about seven years old, made his appearance in Navulsharry and killed four persons, besides severely injuring seven others who are now in hospital. Some shikarees were sent by the Annarkally authorities and the animal was shot to death by Mr. Rehal. The railway to Mooltan about thirty-six miles is now ready, and before the end of the next month it is expected the railroad as far as Gogara will also be ready for traffic.

Lucknow, *13th June.*

The Maha Rajah of Gwalior gave an entertainment to the Europeon Society of this place, on the 11th instant, at the Chutter Munzil, which was largely attended, and I understand he gives a similar entertainment at Cawnpore, on Tuesday, the 16th. The great characteristic of the Lucknow entertainment was that a *dead set* was made against one of the guests, thus proving that there is a slight disturbance at present in the social atmosphere of this station, the harmonious character of which has been so often vaunted. It is to be hoped that the entertainment at Cawnpore will be better in its results.

There is a marriage at present on the *tapis*, of some slight political importance. The daughter of the Ex-Nawab of Furruckabad is about to be engaged to one of the sons of the Nawab of Moorshudabad (Nazim of Bengal.) It is expected that the Government will be called upon to contribute a dower upon the occasion.

On Monday next rather an interesting case comes on in the Civil Court here, and I shall not fail to send you the Judgment. It is by one Bunday Ali, a contractor, against Dr. Cannon, the Inspector of Prisons, for assault and battery. Damages laid at Rupees 1,600. Mr. Fraser, the Judge, will be assisted by European and Native Assessors. The damage is said to have occurred from the Contractor's turban having been knocked off, and his progress in the picking up of the same having been in some degree accelerated by the application of an undue impetus from the toe of one of the Doctor's boots.

On the 18th instant judgment is to be delivered in the Hooseinabad case, in which the amount involved is Rupees 3,617,500. The decision is declared to be in favor of the present Trustees, the Nawabs Mohsun-ood-Dowla and Moomtazood-Dowla, but on Thursday the formal judgment will be published.

The *diggings* have, I believe, again commenced in Lucknow. On this occasion I understand the diggings have, with the consent of the Government of India, and the Trustees of the Martiniere, begun in the vaults of Constantia, on the application of Mr. Hollingberry, the Pleader.

I learn from Cawnpore that the disruption between the Civil and Military at that station is likely to be followed by a passage at law between the Police and one or more members of the non-official class, in consequence of the measures adopted by the latter to make the former deliver up two bundles of grass which two Policemen took forcible possession of on the afternoon of Sunday, the 7th instant.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 16.

BENGAL.

We are glad to see that the East India and London Shipping Company are making their way steadily, and learning wisdom from their earlier mismanagement and mishaps. Reports by the last mail bring pleasanter accounts of their recent homeward voyages; and we learn also that government has entered into a contract with the Company for conveyance of passengers and stores from London to the Cape, Madras, and this port. We hope before long to see other Companies successful in establishing themselves on the Red Sea route also.—*Englishman, June* 13.

Among the other news of the mail we hear from England that Mr. Edmonstone, on his retirement, is to be made a K.C.B. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* From the autocracy of the North-West, where one may have turned the cold shoulder even upon a Viceroy intruding himself upon one's territory, down to the dead level of retired Birches and the like, must be a very unpleasant sort of "honour."—*Id.*

Surgeon M. B. Gallway, recently arrived from England, has been ordered to proceed by the first opportunity to Rangoon and Thayet Myoo, to assume medical charge of the 3rd Battalion, H. M.'s 60th Rifles at the latter station, vacant by the death of Dr. Sparrow, which was announced a few days ago. The advisability of sending a medical officer of no previous Indian experience, whatever his other qualifications may be, to take chief medical charge of a British regiment attacked with cholera, is questionable.—*Id.*

The officers of the new line regiments ordered home to the depots in England by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, are coming down country in numbers, and going home at the public expense. The remaining officers required to complete the strength at the depots will be appointed from those at home on furlough as their leave of absence expires or their health is re-established. These officers will now be able to test the comparative merits and pleasures of Indian and English service and pay; and they will at once commence the trial of the short washing bill, the buttoned-up coat, the barrack room, the dip, the scuttle, and the other luxuries of an officer who has to endeavour to make bricks without straw, or, in other words, to live like a gentleman on his bare pay in England.—*Englishman, June* 10.

The loss of life by the railway accident at Peer Pointee was not quite so great as we had reason to believe. The fireman, one native passenger, and a child were killed, and another native had his leg broken. The sufferings of the poor fireman must have been great. He was caught between the engine and the tender, and held there until he could be literally chiselled out, the scalding water from the boiler having, meanwhile, rained upon him in torrents. It is not easy to explain the cause of the accident without a diagram. The up-train that left Calcutta at 8-30 a. m., on Monday morning reached Peer Pointee at 7.15 p. m. the same day, and was shunted off in the usual manner to the short siding on which stands the passenger station It had then to go on a short distance, and be shunted on to a siding that ran to the back of the station, and there attach two horse-boxes. As these boxes contained animals of considerable value, the Guard objected to their being placed next to the tender, lest they should suffer from fright, and accordingly desired the driver, much against his will, to take on a section of the train consisting of the Guard's box and a third-class carriage. After picking up the horse-boxes the train ought to have gone back to the staion, taken up the Guard, and the other carriages, and then gone on to the up line and continued its journey to Benares. Instead of doing so, the driver went straight on—occupied, as he says, in adjusting one of the pumps that had gone wrong—and in an instant was at the end of the siding, and flying into space with an impetus of twelve miles an hour. Such, we believe, is a tolerably correct outline of this sad catastrophe.—*Hurkaru, June* 12.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Brigadier Holdich, C.B., has just gone down from Nynee Tal to Bareilly, and it is supposed goes on to Shahjehanpore to enquire into the frequent rejection of rations in Her Majesty's 88th.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 16.

We hear with much regret of the death of Major General J. A. Brastow. It was caused by an accident the general met with on the 6th instant, viz. a fall from his horse, from which his constitution, somewhat debilitated by age, could not recover. He died on the 9th, and was buried on the 10th at Murree. The deceased officer saw active service first in the Nepal war of 1814-16, and subsequently in Affganistan, where he was badly wounded, from the effects of which he had more or less suffered ever since.—*Id.*

With much satisfaction we hear that it has been determined to remove all the soldiers' families out of the Peshawur valley to Murree this season. A standing camp has been pitched below the Lawrence Asylum for their accommodation, and it is proposed to erect huts. Most if not all the married soldiers will accompany their wives. There are 62 families altogether, thus to be removed, in all 220 souls. A horse van dak conveys from 12 to 14 one night from Peshawur to Rawul Pindee, and ambulance carts drawn by bullocks take them to within a few miles of the encampment during the second night.

Sir R. Montgomery deserves every consideration for so truly benevolent a scheme, the best practical step we have seen taken as yet towards ameliorating the condition of the married soldier and his family.—*Id.*

The salute yesterday morning that boomed out a farewell to Brigadier Troup, will be followed by the welcome he will receive at Meerut as officiating in the command of the division. It is unnecessary to say that the Agra Brigade part from him with regret. But it is very satisfactory to see that Government are able to appreciate the value of the services of an officer who has upwards of thirty-five years India experience, acquired during an active career, and the stirring scenes of a soldier's life in all parts of the country from Central India to Affghanistan. Brigadier Troup's five years on the Brigade Staff have just expired, and instead of shelving him, Government have very wisely resolved to avail themselves still longer of his services by placing him in temporary command of a division during Major General Wheeler's absence. And this, we hope, is only a stepping stone to a permanent appointment of the same kind, and the next division available for an Indian officer should be offered to Brigadier Troup. In activity and energy both mental and physical he is still in the prime of life, and his thorough acquaintance with India, with native character and native policy, as well as the management, control, and discipline of European soldiers point him out as an officer whom Government should not allow to remain idle or out of employ as long as he is willing and able to serve his country.—*Id.*

"Up to the 5th June," says our Baree Doab Correspondent, "the weather was all that one could wish for the season. On the 6th, a sudden change came o'er the spirit of our dream. A considerable rise in the temperature, fiery blasts from the south-west, storms, locusts and all their accompaniments are the order of the day, and the rule of the night. This may portend an early setting in of the rains, and we can only hope it does.

"After the above was written," continues our informant, "we were visited on Sunday evening, the 6th instant, by a very severe hurricane, ushered in by a dust storm from the north-east, a most unusual quarter for such a visitation. Rain followed in considerable quantity. The lightning kept the whole hemisphere in one continued blaze for no less than two hours, and I am told struck a house in the town of Umritsur without however doing any serious damage. The thunder with the exception of one or two bursts was not loud. On Monday morning there was a somewhat heavy, but partial shower that brought down the temperature to monsoon point, and we are now sitting with doors and windows open, enjoying this most agreeable change to our hearts' content. The locusts came from Goordaspoor, but were not allowed to rest here except in occasional localities, and fled off to the south-west probably to their pleasant resting place in the deserts of Jessalmeer. On the same morning it rained heavily in the district of Goordaspoor, the general impression being that the rains had set in."—*Id.*

The death of Dr. N. D. Wallich, at Dugshaie, which melancholy, and premature event, for the age of the deceased, took place on the night of the 9th current. The circumference of a social and moral world sometimes closes in with a shock as of electricity.

Who is that ever knew the gentle, kindly, loving nature of this departed soul, but must call to mind his versatile musical genius, his fund of quick, but irresistible, humour, and his inexhaustible kindness and geniality on all occasions. Of his medical skill let the troops of friends on the frontier, with whom he served for ten years, speak again once more on his grave, as they have of him when alive. Over the wild borders of that rugged fringe of mountains, denizens of all castes and tribes, friendly or warlike, used to trudge fearlessly into the Doctor's compound for his never failing prescriptions. The manner and the loveliness of human kindness, shown with unwearied patience to these wild poor, piceless and most grateful patients, acted upon them with as much charm as the simple medicines, when they prostrated themselves before Allah in thankfulness for lauding the name and praises of the good Angreeze physician. His place is now empty in the hearts of his friends, and they feel that it cannot be filled. An inestimable companion, a brilliant musician, a firm, unselfish and honorable friend, a sound physician, and thoroughly modest unaffected good man is gone from amongst us; one whose gentle and amiable character one would fain to linger on. Many a laugh will be stopped half way, and many a manly lip will quiver when the eye falls on the item in the obituary.—*Mofussilite, June* 16.

NEW ZEALAND.

RISING OF THE NATIVES.—EIGHT SOLDIERS MURDERED.

(*From the Geelong Advertiser, May* 25.)

By way of Sydney we have Taranaki papers to the 9th, and Nelson to the 12th instant.

On the 11th, the Waitara Block was abandoned by proclamation, under the hand and seal of Sir George Grey. Great discontent prevails amongst the settlers in consequence of this act.

We quote from the *Taranaki Herald* of the 8th, the following important news:—

The blow so long imminent has fallen at last, and eight of our fellow-countrymen, gallant soldiers all of them, without offence or provocation, in open day-light, and on the Queen's highway, have been barbarously murdered. Losses in fair and open war are grievous enough, God knows, though there is a certain fitness in brave men falling in battle, facing the peril which they have come to meet; but it is doubly painful to see them shot down without a moment's warning, or the possibility of defence, and not because they were enemies, as we understand the word, but because they were the first who passed by of a race with which the unsatisfied thirst for blood of their native assailants made them desirous of going to war. And what makes their fate still more sad and painful, is the thought that it might have been averted.

Monday, 4th May 1863, will be as long remembered as Tuesday, the 27th March 1860, when five of our settlers were shot down and tomahawked while peaceably following their several avocations on the Omata road.

At about 10 o'clock in the morning the inhabitants of New Plymouth were thrown into a state of great excitement by the arrival in town of Ropata Ngarongomate from Poutoko with the intelligence that the natives had attacked a party of the 57th Regiment on their way to town from Tataraimaka.

The General, who was on his way to Poutoko with Colonel Warre, and who met Ropata, hastened in and was soon after followed by the Governor; and His Excellency had not long left town when his A. D. C. Captain Bulkeley, galloped back to announce to the Colonial Secretary that several soldiers had been shot. The excitement of the townspeople reached its height when confirmatory tidings came into town by more than one horseman, on reeking horses, that no less than six men and two officers had been waylaid and shot down by an ambuscade of natives on the beach near Wairau, between the Oakura river and the Tataraimaka block.

Some time elapsed before particulars of the murder reached town, and we gather the following, which we believe to be reliable:—A party of the Commissariat Transport Corps, with two drays and twelve bullocks, with supplies, were on their way to Tataraimaka, and having crossed the Oakura river, heard the report of a volley of small arms, and saw the smoke of the pieces some half a mile before them. They saw that a party of soldiers and two horsemen (who proved to be officers) were attacked, and saw some of them fall, when they immediately abandoned their carts and hastened back to the Poutoko and gave information of what they had seen. Captain Shortt, with a party of thirty men only from the Redoubt at Poutoko, were the first to arrive at the spot followed shortly afterwards by Colonel Warre, and it was their mournful task to gather the bodies of the following officers and men savagely murdered:—Assistant Surgeon W. A. Hope, M.B.; Lieutenant T. H. Tragett, 57th Regiment; Colour Sergeant Samuel Ellers, ditto; Sergeant Samuel Hill, ditto; Private Edward Kelly, ditto; John Flynn, ditto; Bartholomew Macarthy, ditto; William Banks, ditto. They were on their way, on military duty, to town from Tataraimaka, and apparently had been shot down without a moment's notice. The bodies were all horribly mutilated, and those of the officers stripped of nearly all their clothes. One of the drays was found where the escort had left it, but the other had been driven off, which contained a quantity of flour, potatoes, and groceries. The other dray was subsequently seen being driven up to Keitake, on the spur of the ranges. Dr. Hope's horse had galloped towards and was caught by the escort.

This fearful tragedy cast a deep gloom over the whole settlement. Dr. Hope was rising in his profession, and had only lately received a staff appointment. Lieut. Tragget was a B.A., and the only son, we believe, of the Rev. T. H. Tragget, of Romsey, Hampshire, England. This gentleman was a great favourite in his regiment, and his untimely and fearful end is deeply to be regretted and poignantly felt by his brother officers. The two sergeants and the privates were good and gallant men, and their loss will be no less felt by their comrades. One who knew them well said—"There were not six better men in the regiment." Sergeant Ellers was the senior color sergeant in the regiment, and Kelly had five medals. Precautions were immediately taken in town for the safety of its inhabitants. The alarm guns were fired from Marsland Hill, and messengers were despatched into the country to bring into town all who were out on their farms and at work in the bush. A Gazette was published calling out the militia for actual service, and warning people not to go beyond the Omata Stockade. At nightfall 200 volunteers and militia were told off for duty at the blockhouses and for patrols, and at seven p.m. were marched off to their respective posts. The military in garrison were marched off for particular service, and the Mounted artillery corps told off for duty during the night. His Excellency the Governor and the General returned to town in the afternoon; and late in the evening the bodies of the murdered men arrived, and were conveyed to the hospital.

Tuesday, 5th May.—Military movements have been made to-day at the Poutoko redoubt, and the troops have marched to Oakura and taken up a position on native land, where there they are constructing a redoubt. No natives have been seen. An inquest on the bodies sat to-day at the Military Hospital, and, after hearing the evidence of several witnesses, adjourned to Thursday next, when the evidence from Tataraimaka of some who are supposed to have escaped back to the camp, will be heard. No communication has been had with Tataraimaka. A few people have been permitted to-day to view the bodies of the murdered men, which present a most horrible spectacle. The following is a description of the wounds given by Dr. Mackinnon, the medical witness on the inquest:—

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. A. Hope, M.B.—Gunshot wound through right shoulder, penetrating both lungs as far back as left side near the spine, where ball remains under the skin; tomahawk cut over left side of head, and deep spear wound through face and upper jaw.

Lieutenant T. H. Tragett.—Gunshot wound through right side of chest, bullet found under body this morning; gunshot wound through left thigh. No other wound.

Colour-sergeant Samuel Ellers, shot through head and speared through abdomen.

Sergeant Samuel Hill—Gunshot wound through right side of abdomen, both arms smashed by bullets, ball through head, the integuments of right side of the same all burnt by powder; the muzzle of the gun must have been held close to the part; head tomahawked and speared through as well.

Private Edward Kelly.—Shot through both thighs and abdomen; head gashed completely open in front and behind by tomahawk; another deep tomahawk cut across left hand at wrist.

Private Bartholomew M'Carthy.—Shot through right hip, two tomahawk cuts over forehead, back of right side of head speared.

Privata John Flynn.—Shot through right arm and same side of chest, and through left forearm and thigh, and gunshot wound on right side of hand, penetrating brain; musket must have been held close to head.

Private William Banks.—Shot through right knee and left thigh; four terrible tomahawk cuts through back and right side of head; index finger of right hand all but severed, as also middle one, by tomahawk; the man had evidently raised his hand to protect his head.

Lieut Tragett must have died instantly, but Dr Hope, from the appearance of his countenance, struggled hard with his brutal assailants. There is no doubt that all were shot down by the first volley, and those who were not killed outright were at once despatched with the tomahawk or its spear handle. Several natives from the north in town to-day, Mr. Tragett's horse was so badly hurt, his leg being broken, that he was shot. The natives account for the murders of yesterday, that the southern natives having found that Waireka and Tataraimaka have been occupied by the troops in spite of their word that it should not be, and waited in vain for signs from the tribes, and being *whakama* (ashamed), determined to begin themselves and endeavour to bring about a war in that manner. It is said, however, that the bulk of the natives will consider their proceeding a *kohuru, i. e.,* murder, and will not assist them, which remains to be seen. The families outside the town have come in to-day, and the Bell-Block settlers are moving into the stockade. The entire white population are now within the line of blockhouses.

Wednesday, 6th May.—This morning at ten o'clock the Militia and Volunteers paraded for inspection by Major General Cameron. He addressed them as follows:—"I have called you together to-day to express to you my gratification in having you under my command. I feel quite sure that you will do your duty as soldiers and be obedient to orders. The number of men required for the blockhouses and patrols has made the duty severe; but I hope shortly to have reinforcements, when your present press of duty will be lessened. I see that some of you will want some drill, and you will have to attend parades pretty often in order that you may become efficient men in the field." There was a good muster of the Militia and Volunteers, and arms and ammunition were served out to those who had not been supplied with them. The duties for the night having been told off, the men were dismissed. No news from Tataraimaka. A native in a red coat, and a gun with a bayonet fixed (no doubt one of the rifles taken from the murdered men), is to be seen daily on guard at Kaitake on the spur of the ranges. Two muskets were fired last night between the Poutoko and the redoubt and Oakura, no doubt from prowling natives. The Aboona, from Raglan, arrived to-day. The captain reports that the Upper Waikatos had driven off all the Europeans, had taken all the native women and half-caste children living with Europeans, and that 600 Waikatos had left for Taranaki, after expressing their intention to fight and slaughter immediately on their arrival at Taranaki. Immediately this was known, a deputation of settlers waited on the native minister, Mr. Bell, who asked him if it was true that the Government intended to take into their confidence those natives who have been hitherto in arms against us, such as Tamihana and others, and urged the Government to forbid all intercourse with the natives within the lines, thus preventing any treachery and the spread of information to the enemy. Mr Bell informed the deputations that he would speak to his colleagues on the subject, and requested them to see him again shortly.

Thursday, 7th May—The funeral of the murdered officers and men took place this morning. At 10-15 o'clock the procession moved from the Military Hospital, and was attended by all the military and inhabitants of New Plymouth who could be present. The bodies of the officers were carried on two Armstrong guns, drawn by eight horses, the colors of the 57th Regiment covering their coffins. The bodies of the sergeants and privates were also carried on two gun carriages drawn by horses, and the firing party consisted of fifty men under Lieutenant Waller. The officers of the 57th Regiment followed immediately behind the bodies of their late brother officers, and the brethren of the Mount Egmont Lodge of Freemasons, who attended to pay their last tribute of respect to their late Brother Tragett. The bodies of the men were next in procession, followed by the widow and family of Flynn, and several women of the regiment; these were followed by his Excellency the Governor and staff, the General and staff, and the officers of the different regiments. The Artillery Corps, the Royal Engineers, the men of the 57th, 65th, and 70th regiments, the Militia and Volunteers, with their officers, and several gentlemen of the public departments, made up the line of the procession. The band of the 57th, who for the purpose of attending were relieved from duty at the outposts, played the Dead March in Saul. On arriving at St. Mary's Church, the bodies of three of the men (Protestants) were conveyed into the church (the five coffins placed down the aisle), where the burial service was read by Archdeacon Govett, assisted by the Rev. H. H. Brown. They were then carried to their last resting place, at the foot of the graves of Captain Strange, 65th Regiment, Lieutenant Jackson, 40th Regiment, and Lieutenant M'Naughten, R.A. who were killed during the war in 1860-61, and all laid side by side in one grave. The usual salute was fired over the grave, and the procession moved on to the public Cemetery at the Henui, where the three remaining bodies were buried in one grave by the Rev. Father Pertius. It was altogether a most imposing and solemn ceremony, and one which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. All the places of business in the town were closed, and the flags Marsland Hill, Mount Eliot, and on board H.M.S.S. Eclipse (which arrived early this morning from Manukau) were half-mast high.

Information has been received from Tataraimaka, we believe by signals, that ten men comprised the party attacked on Monday, and that one man, named F. Kelly had, arrived in camp slightly wounded in the hip; he escaped by a miracle. Another man named Rae, a corporal, is missing; it is believed he was badly wounded and crept away into the bush and has died, or been found and despatched by the natives. We also hear that the men all had their rifles excepting Private Banks, and each had forty rounds of ammunition—these are all in the hands of their murderers. We are also informed that the natives have been reinforced, and are building a pa at Kaitake and digging rifle pits. An attempt was made last night to shoot a sentry at Oakura, but it failed. The Eclipse left for Manukau at noon, under steam and sail, and is to return immediately with reinforcements.

Friday, 8th May.—We have by way of Mataitawa intelligence received there on the day of the massacre, that the natives concerned in it were of the Patukai (Warea) and Upokomutu *hapus* of the Taranaki tribe. We received this morning the following:—

STATEMENT OF THE SURVIVOR

By Telegram from Tataraimaka.

Private F. Kelly stated I was one of the escort that left Tataraimaka. When we got to the Wairu stream we were fired at from the scrub about twenty yards from us. Dr. Hope and Ellers and Hill fell. Returned fire and extended. We were then surrounded by about thirty Maories. At last only three of us left alive. Went to the sandhill with a flag of truce. No notice taken of it; came back—found Mr. Tragett dead and private E. Kelly badly wounded. Retired firing—followed some distance by the Maories—hid, and was picked up by the party from Tataraimaka.

The *Nelson Examiner* of 12th instant adds:—It is rumored that General Cameron has orders to take action, and active preparations are making for some forward movement. General Cameron's nerve and determination are absolutely relied on. He is known to have spared no pains to make himself master of the topography of the island, and to obtain a broad view of the struggle in which he is almost certainly entering. If a shade of anxiety is felt for his success, it is from the possibility that he may not choose to adopt a sufficiently light and rapid style of warfare.

The following is the Proclamation of the Governor giving up Waitara:—

A Proclamation Declaring the Abandonment of the Waitara Purchase.

By his Excellency Sir George Grey, Knight Commander of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over her Majesty's colony of New Zealand, and its dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same, &c., &c., &c.

Whereas an engagement for the purchase of a certain tract of land at the Waitara, commonly known as Teira's block was entered into by the Government of New Zealand in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty nine, but the said purchase has never been completed:

And whereas circumstances connected with the said purchase unknown to the Government at the time of the sale of the said land have lately transpired which make it advisable that the said purchase should not be further proceeded with:

Now, therefore, the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Executive Council, doth hereby declare that the purchase of the said block of land is abandoned, and all claim to the same on the part of the Government is henceforth renounced.

Given under my hand at New Plymouth, and issued under the seal of the colony of New Zealand, this eleventh day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

G. Grey.

By His Excellency's command,

Alfred Domett.

God save the Queen!

The *Taranaki Herald*, in an "Extra," issued on the 9th instant, say:—

The Stormbird went down yesterday to Tataraimaka, and brought up private F. Kelly, the only survivor. His statement of course is by far the most valuable, and is cheering at least in this, that those of our men not struck down at once died fighting bravely.

In speaking of Lieutenant Tragett, he says:—"Lieutenant Tragett asked me what we should do? I said we had better retire while there are three of us alive. He answered, he could not retire and leave the wounded on the beach." And so he stayed and died nobly like a true soldier.

The inquest on the bodies of Lieutenant Tragett and Dr. Hope and the soldiers murdered at Wairau by the natives was concluded at an early hour this morning—the jury having taken all night to consider their verdict, which was to the following effect:—"That the deceased Thomas Heathcoate Tragett, William Astle Hope, Samuel Ellers, Samuel Hill, John Flinn, William Banks, and Bartholomew M'Carthy, on the fourth day of May, were barbarously murdered on the public highway while in the peaceful discharge of their duty by certain persons of the native race to the jurors unknown, by gunshot, tomahawk, and spear wounds, and of which wounds the said persons died.

The following rider was appended:—"The jury are of opinion, from the evidence, that though the government were in possession of information showing the dangerous state of the road to Tataraimaka owing to the threatened recommencement of hostilities, sufficient precautions were not taken to guard against such murderous attacks from the natives of the disaffected district, which there seems to have been great reason for some time past to dread."

From the South we hear that a fresh party of Ngatiruanuis to the number of 200 is on the road up. Wi Tako, who is said to have been coming to get Tataraimaka quietly restored, is reported as imprisoned by this tribe for proposing it.

We have received warning from well-informed and reliable natives not to go unarmed to any distance from the town.

The Waitara block, though given up by the Governor, is not given to any one in particular. He simply withdraws from it, and leaves the owners and those who claim to be the lords of the manor to settle their title among themselves. The Mataitawa natives have been invited by the Governor to live on the block. "Teira," Tamihana tells us, "is to receive £600 from the Governor."

The *Taranaki Herald* of the 2nd instant shows that full warning was received by the authorities of what was about to take place. It says—It transpired on Monday (the 27th ultimo), that information had been received from the Natives on Sunday that they would "huake" (commence) on Monday or Tuesday; and in consequence of this information the friendly natives at the Henui immediately despatched a messenger to a part of their people at work on the bush road to the proposed German settlement, who at once abandoned their work, and, together with the Europeans and overseers, came into town. Some families at Waiwakiho also came into town. Monday and Tuesday, however, passed over without the threatened blow being struck, and the only step taken by the authorities was to dispatch the Assistant Native Secretary on Monday to the Poutoko, who dissuaded travellers from proceeding beyond that place. It seems that on the morning of that day forty-five Tarnaki natives were lying in ambush on the Tataraimaka road with the intention of murdering the first European who should pass. The ambush was divided into three parties numbering respectively 10, 15, and 20. The first was at the top of the hill at Oakura, hidden in a native whare there; the second at Wairau, half a mile or so further on; and the third at Oao, about the same distance beyond. The middle party was to fire, and the outside parties to prevent escape. The leaders were Totaia and Aperahama, and the men chiefly from the Patukai and Upokomutuhapus of the Taranaki tribe. They took up their position on Sunday night and retired on Monday morning having been recalled by Tamati Hone Orankawa of Ngatiruanui it is said. The cause of this ambush is not exactly known, but it is probably either because of the late attempt at road mending at Tapuae, or from a single desire of the more active spirits to begin the war. The explanation first given, that it was because they supposed Patara (a neutral native) had been shot by the soldiers at Tataraimaka is unfortunate in this, that Patara had told the Mataitawa natives on the Friday previous not to send their carts into town as Taranaki was going to *oho* (spring up to fight) on Monday or Tuesday. One of our settlers who, as an orderly, came in from Tataraimaka only a short time after the natives retired, reported having seen a great number of footmarks on the road at different places. During the week settlers and military have been to Tataraimaka and back without molestation. We learn from the same source the following particulars of the whereabouts of the Southern natives:—At Kaitake (the paon ranges) are the following natives, who are the worst in the district:—Some of the Ngatiruanui, under Tamati Hone; the Patukai (Warea natives), under Aperahama Reke, and Eruoti; and the Upokomutu (Taranakis), under Hone, Mutu, Kereopa, Hopatai, and Te Peka. These natives, we suppose, are the guardians of the Tapuae ford and road to Tataraimaka, and from their post of observation keep a vigilant watch upon the movements of the troops. The bulk of the Southern natives are at Paiakamahoe (Hangatahua), consisting of the Wanguanui, Ngaraur, Ngatiruanui, and Ngamahanga tribes and hapus. Here they seem to be gathered for some purpose hidden from us, and are daily increasing in numbers. The bridge at Tapuae has not been constructed, nor any further attempt made at improving the road, which if done, would, no doubt, bring on war at once.

Writing on the 10th instant, the correspondent of the *Southern Cross* says "It is anticipated that we shall be actually engaged with the natives next week, an attack on Kaitake, the spur of the lower range occupied by the rebels, being spoken of. The natives already state that it is fear which has precipitated the giving up of the Waitara land, the governor having, sometime ago, stated that such was his intention. He cannot, therefore, plead, in defence of this monstrous act, that he wished to divest the last bloody outrage of the natives of any squabble about land. The step is most to be deplored for its bad moral effect on the race generally. They care nothing for Teira or W. Kingi, beyond that their tribal difference afforded them a pretext for taking sides against us. The first shot since the armistice has been fired, and this the natives have over and over again told us is to be the signal for a general rising.

Sunday, May 10.

H.M.S. Eclipse left New Plymouth on Thursday afternoon, the 7th, returning this morning with 250 men of the 40th and 70th. She is a vessel of rare sailing qualities, and returns at once for further reinforcements.

(*From the Nelson Examiner.*)

In reference to the verdict of the coroner's jury on the murder of the officers and men of the 57th regiment, we are assured that the warning to the government was as complete as it could be, short of information that the assassins, with their loaded guns, were actually on the very spot where the tragedy took place. Not to mention the repeated cautions given by Europeans, there was scarcely a friendly native in the place who did not tell Sir George Grey what would happen. On the 26th April, the day before the first ambush, Hone Wetere informed him of the danger—the answer was a jeer—"You go to Tataraimaka, and if you are killed I will believe it." Hone replied, "Well, then, you keep your notion, and I will keep my knowledge." Again Sir George Grey was informed of a letter from W. Kingi and Rewi telling their allies not to delay their work—"Do not be long like the winter's night, but short, like that of summer." These are samples of the many warnings which were met by the infatuated enquiry "What cause have they for war?" And they were continued up to the eve of the tragedy itself, possibly to the very hour. That the Governor sincerely believed he was right in disregarding the shadows of the coming event cannot be doubted. To doubt it would be to think him a cold-blooded monster. But if we could save his heart it is at the expense of his head. His want of perception of the crisis that he had to deal with is perfectly astounding. His deep ignorance of Maori character and even, one may say, of the real force of Maori language, must be held as established. And we must say more: we are bound to point attention to the levity with which he treats to the last, rumours the bare possibility of which should have made him sober. Or was it the most cowardly of fears—the fear of seeming to fear—which banished dignity and reasonable caution? Surely this may be a lesson for public and private men, not only for the war, but for all times of possible danger and threatened crisis. No wise man dare say, at such times, "the thing is very improbable, therefore, I will take very lettle care" There is always another element in the consideration: "The catastrophe," we should say, "is so intolerable, that it is worth a great deal to provide against a small chance of it." But we cannot conceal the impression that the old sin of false pretences endeavouring to ignore the unpleasant features of the case, the hope of tranquilising by pretending tranquility was to some extent at work. We can see nothing straightforward and frank, so far, in the course of Sir George Grey. Here is a fresh case of false pretences. The Waitara is abandoned; it may be for good reasons, and such as it is not advisable to publish, but a pretext is found quiet needlessly for an act possibly unavoidable. A deputation, in an interview with the native Minister, are informed that it had been necessary "to throw Teira overboord, because he had kept back important information from the Government." The information referred was, that whereas Teira's father had allowed W. Kingi and others to live for three years on the disputed block, Kingi had remained twelve, while the others removed at the end of three. Our readers will hardly credit us when we say that the return of Kingi from Waikanee was a matter of acknowledged importance at the time, and a ship of war was actually dispatched by Sir George Grey to stop him. We point again to the fatal result of such subterfuges on our character in the eyes of the natives—may we not say in our own eyes?

THE BAR AND THE BENCH AGAIN.

(*From the Sindian, June* 20.)

An amusing but far from dignified travestie of the celebrated Calcutta "Piffard" case was, we learn, enacted yesterday week in the Small Causes Court of Kurrachee. In the case of Passmore, Abdoolally & Co. vs Captain Ross, which came on for hearing that day, it unfortunately fell out that the pleader for the defendant, Mr. Elliot, got to loggerheads with the Native Judge, Mr. Syud Hassan El Medina. Mr. Medina in fact wished to conduct the case in one way and Mr. Elliot in another, and the controversy which ensued was anything but creditable to either party. The simple point at issue was whether, at a certain stage of the proceedings, Capt. Ross should be put in the witness box or not. Mr. Elliot, after a heart-rending account of the supposed unjustifiable manner in which his client had been dragged from his ship in the harbuor when on the point of sailing, and compelled to rebut Messrs. Passmore and Co.'s claim, told the judge roundly that he had no business to examine the Captain as a witness. Whether Mr. Elliot was right or wrong in his view of the case, we do not presume to decide, but it is certain that his manner, and the loud, violent and excited tone in which he spoke, displayed great want of respect to Her Majesty's representative. The judge however showed himself, we are sorry to say, quite unable to support the dignity of the Bench. Instead of insisting upon Mr. Elliot speaking in a more respectful manner, or committing that gentleman for contempt of Court, he contented himself with querulous expressions of surprise at the language he was compelled to hear, and feeble threats that he would tell the Commissioner; and at last so far forgot what was due to himself and his office, as to appeal to a gentleman who was in Court as a witness, with the question! "In what state do you consider Mr. Elliot is at present?"—"I consider he is in an exalted state!" was the reply,—"Yes," continued the Judge, "but what do you consider the cause of his excitement?"—"Probably excessive interest in the cause of his client"—A rejoinder which was evidently not the one wished for by Mr. Medina. More loud speeches and altercation followed, and at last the judge, apparently at his wits' end, drew up a paper, to which he requested the signatures of Mr. W. Kern, Mr. Barclay, and Mr. Jacob, stating that Mr. Elliot had said in Court that he (the judge) had no business to examine the defendant. The three gentlemen referred to very properly declined to sign any such document, stating at the same time that they were quite ready to answer any questions which might be put to them, at any regularly constituted Court of enquiry before which they might be cited as witnesses of Mr. Elliot's conduct. After several ineffecual requests for their signatures, the judge gave up the attempt, and caused the paper to be read over by the clerk, and a postcript to be affixed stating that it had been so read over and that Messrs. Kern, Barclay and Jacob had not dissented from the statements contained in it. Mr. Medina then addressed Mr. Elliot, informing him that he intended to take the first opportunity of representing his conduct to the Commissioner, and forbidding him to speak another word in the case then before the court. Things went out for about an hour in a sufficiently informal and we might almost say "higgledy-piggledy" fashion, and at last the offending attorney, who we are bound to say, had not paid much attention to the judge's command to keep silence, quitted the court entirely, and left his client to shift for himself. The affair has since, we understand, been brought to the notice of the Commissioner, and an investigation into the circumstances of the case was made last Wednesday. The result will be gleaned from the following copy of a paper which has been placed in the Editor's box.

"Mr. Syed Hasan El-Medini having informed the Judicial Assistant Commissioner that he had accepted from Mr. Elliot an apology for his misconduct in the Small Cause Court or Friday last, the Commissioner is unwillingly obliged to refrain from taking any future proceedings in the matter. Mr. Elliot's conduct was not a mere personal effront to Mr. Syed Hassan, such as a personal apology might alone for. It was an outrage to the Court in which Mr. Syed Hassan sat, and an outrage of so gross a nature that a repetition of it ought to be rendered impossible by the withdrawal of Mr. Elliot's privilege to practice in the Courts of Sind. Mr. Elliot is informed that the Commissioner forbears to take this course solely because Mr. Syed Hassan has condoned the offence, and that any future act of misconduct in his professional capacity will at once lead to Mr. Elliot's exclusion from the Courts of this Province.

S. Mansfield, Commissioner.

Mr. Medina's good nature is creditable to him, although it may be doubted whether such offences as Mr. Elliot's ought to be condoned in this way; but while we consider the latter gentleman's mode of conducting his case very questionable, and the tone of voice and manner which he chose to assume in addressing the Court most unbecoming in an advocate, we cannot help remarking that if a judge does not know how to protect himself from insult of this kind without appealing for assistance to the bystanders, no amount of backing up by the higher authorities will render him capable of supporting the dignity of his office. A judge must be supreme in his own Court, and if pleaders or attornies endeavor to overbear him by loud and violent assertions of their opinion, they should be promptly silenced or at once committed for contempt of Court.

MR. GLADSTONE AND CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

(*From the London Review, May* 9.)

Mr. Gladstone could not have expected to deliver so vigorous an assault upon charitable foundations as that which he delivered on Monday last, without incurring the displeasure, or perhaps the odium, of all those who live upon charity abuses, and of most of those amiable fools who never heard of whited sepulchres. The sleek old gentlemen, with their bald heads and stiff snow-white ties, who preside yearly at the pounder's festival; the noisy hypocrites who make a trade of the wrongs of the poor; the noble and powerful who act as patrons and presidents of all sorts of societies; the Political intriguers who know the value of local charities at elections; the thousands whose fathers and grandfathers have been comfortably quartered on charitable foundations; such men as these must have heard with indignation, and perhaps with some fear, the terrible invective of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The facts which he described to the House seem to have come upon those who heard them with surprise. The truth probably is, that they fell upon their ears for the first time. The mass of mankind are so selfish, that they care nothing about abuses, and will not move a finger to abate them. On the other hand, those who profit by the abuses, are strenuous beyond measure in their defence. It is not to be doubted that Mr. Gladstone has rudely shaken the imposing fabric of charitable endowments which has so long commanded the superstitious veneration of mankind. If the public never read about such matters before they will probably read about them now. It may be interesting, therefore, to give some instances of the mode in which charitable foundations have been abused, and to point out the mode in which these abuses might be remedied.

Let us take the case of Christ's Hospital. This hospital is the wealthiest and most famous of all our free boarding schools. There can be no doubt that it was originally intended for the poor. What says the charter which relates equally to Christ's Hospital, St. Thomas's, and Bridewell? "Pitying the miserable estate of poor fatherless persons, and also thoroughly considering the honest, pious endeavours of the mayor, commonalty, and citizens of London, who by all ways and methods diligently study for the good provision of *the poor and every sort of them,* and that by such reason and care neither children yet being in their infancy shall lack good education and instruction, nor when they attain riper years shall be destitute of honest callings or occupations whereby they may honestly exercise themselves in some good faculty and science for the advantage and utility of the commonwealth, King Edward VI., in the year 1553, established this 'most excellent and most holy foundation.'" It was from time to time endowed by other sovereigns and by private benefactors. And from the language of the various gifts, and from that of the charter, it seems that the relief of poor orphans was principally contemplated.

The revenues of this Hospital in the year ending Dec. 31, 1859, were £63,930. Of this sum, £6,000 was derived from the "benevolences," or donations, of £500 each, paid by twelve gentlemen upon being appointed Governors. The remainder arises from the property of the Hospital, which has been enriched since the time of its foundation by a long series of benefactors. Let us now see what work this great institution performs. The number of children in the Hospital varies from 1,100 to 1,200. Of these, 800 are in London, the rest are in a preparatory school at Hertford, whence they are drafted, when sufficiently advanced, into the London school.

Now, in the first place, the children who are at Christ's Hospital do not belong to the class for which it was founded. There are, indeed, about 100 presentations which belong to various parochial schools. These boys are generally of a lower class than the rest, and though less suited to the school as at present constituted, represent more exactly the original objects of the foundation. But the rest of the children cannot be said to belong to the poorer class. Some vague attempts appear to have been made to exclude the children of parents in tolerable circumstances; but, according to the evidence of the treasurer, Mr. Gilpin, it is no uncommon thing that the income of the parents should exceed £400, and in some instances it is known to have exceeded £500. These boys, the sons of comparatively wealthy parents, are not only educated, but clothed and fed. The rights of the poor have been usurped; in fact, the poor have been excluded from the benefit intended for them. Under the very walls of this great Hospital there are crowds of hard-working men and women who are compelled to pay to have their children educated; besides which, it is to be observed that Parliament is year by year called upon to contribute nearly a million towards the education of the people. At St. Thomas Charterhouse, close by, there are 2,865 pupils educated, at an expense of £2,973. Of this sum, £1,303 is supplied by the children's parents, who are amongst the poorest in London, whilst only £1,101 is supplied by the Parliamentary grant. At Christ's Hospital only 1,200 children are educated, at a cost of £64,000 a year, whilst the parents, whose incomes sometimes exceed £400 a year, contribute not one farthing.

Under such circumstances it is not surprising that the Governors of Christ's Hospital should have opposed a vehement resistance to any attempt at investigation. No doubt they endeavoured to overawe the Education Commissioners by putting forward their Royal President, as they endeavoured the other day to overawe the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The truth is that the constitution of Christ's Hospital has, since the time of its foundation, undergone a complete revolution. The administration of the funds has practically got into the hands of a body of private gentlemen. We have already mentioned the "Donation Governors." The practice of appointing such persons is only a century and a half old. Previous to that time the Governors appear to have been appointed, ostensibly at least, on the ground of personal distinction or qualifications. At present, however, of the whole number of Governors, which is nearly 500, all except the Mayor, Aldermen, and twelve Common Councilmen, are "Donation Governors." They have simply purchased the right to present children by the payment of £500. Again and again has it been shown that this is a gross abuse. Who would not give £500 to purchase such a privilege; or how can £6,000 a year be equivalent to the loss incurred to the Charity by subjecting £57,000 a year to an absolute right of private patronage?

The evil effects of this donation system are notorious. According to the opinion of lawyers the rights of patronage thus purchased are so absolute that the Governors have no power to refuse any child presented. Even Mr. Gilpin admits that the Hospital has been inundated with children who did not know their letters, and he even says that there have been children at Hertford for two years who did not know how to spell. Scandalous as the state of things is, it is doubtful whether any remedy can be applied. Nor is this all. The certainty of obtaining an admission into Christ's Hospital induces parents to neglect the education of their children. As one woman told Mr. Gilpin, when she brought a child who did not know his letters, "We knew the child was to have this presentation, and therefore we did not educate him at all." Surely it needs no argument to prove that an institution with an income of £64,000 a year, which although founded for education, tends to discourage education, stands in need of immediate reform.

HOW TO GET ON IN LIFE.

(*From the Times, April* 25.)

Lord Bacon has declared that the quality most conducive to advancement in this world is audacity, and, further, that itself only can be its parallel, for that the quality next in value to it is audacity still, and audacity again after that, down to the third degree or place of merit. If we translate the original word by "impudence," and give a certain interpretation to the term "advancement," the proverb will undoubtedly hold good. A man need only push his pretensions far enough, and people will be found to believe him. There is no limit whatever to the credulity of the public. Stories which would be thought utterly preposterous in a work of fiction are exceeded and eclipsed by ordinary police reports. We could quote half a dozen passages from *Dickens* which have only been redeemed from extravagance in popular opinion by his unrivalled art of description, but which are yet left far in arrear by the realities of daily life. If anybody thinks this exaggeration, let him follow us through a little history first opened at the Westminster Police-court on the 15th inst., developed on the 22d, and still left to be concluded.

Mr. Henry Bedford appears to have entered life in some subordinate calling connected with the law. It was stated, at any rate, on better authority than his own, that he had been in a solicitor's office, and in a Proctor's office, and the latter situation he was still occupying as recently as three years ago. We then lose sight of him until the 1st of May last, when he presented himself at a Coffee and Dining house in Camdentown and intimated his wish to commence residence in that establishment. By way of accounting for this desire, as well as explaining his position, he told the proprietor that he was the Hon. Henry Bedford, nephew of the Duke of Beaufort. This statement being received as extremely natural and satisfactory, the bargain was struck, and it was regarded as an incident to be expected when a letter arrived for the new lodger a few days afterwards. This letter, however, Mr. Bedford opened in the presence of his landlord, and incontinently dashed it on the table in a fit of indignation and disgust. Interrogated on this display of feeling, he explained, with an oath, that "It was only a check for a hundred," and so enraged was he with the paltriness of this remittance from his noble kinsman that the landlord fancied he was going to tear the draught to pieces on the spot. However, he thought better of it, and went out that afternoon to dine with his uncle in Belgrave-square, and bring that nobleman to reason in the matter of the disagreements which unhappily prevailed in the family. When he returned, about 11 in the evening, "with a splendid bouquet," he was looked upon as fresh from the ducal mansion, and that he did not obtain money upon his check was owing only to the fact that his landlord was not in a position to deal with so large a draught. This difficulty was very conveniently removed a day or two later by the unexpected arrival of a check for 25*l.*, which the Duke had considerately sent "for valet's quarter's wages," and on which security Mr. Bedford did obtain 9*l.* We need scarcely add that with this transaction terminated his residence at the North-London Coffeehouse and Dining Rooms. The proprietor of that institution "never saw him again."

About the middle of last February Mr. Bedford reappeared at the lodgings of the commercial clerk, with whom he had once served under a certain legal firm. To this ancient comrade he introduced himself, of course, in his proper person, but with an accidental difference of some importance. He had just acceded, he said, to the property of another "uncle"—Admiral Harcourt, of Swinton Castle, Yorkshire, and had in consequence become the "Hon. H. R. Bedford Vernon Harcourt," as he showed by his card. But he was in a little difficulty. His "house in Belgrave-square" had got the upholsterers in it, and as there was no telling when those decorators would have done with so magnificent a mansion, he proposed that for the time he should be admitted to share the apartment *and bed* of his former friend in Stoke Newington. The suggestion, after a little consultation with the landlord, was adopted, and Mr. Bedford Vernon Harcourt, having borrowed also a coat for his present exigencies, commenced this residence in turn. It terminated, in its turn likewise with the

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abrupt disappearance of Mr. Bedford Harcourt, and with the disappearance at the same moment of "all the coats from the hall," together with the poor-clerk's watch and chain, which he kept under his pillow, and the money which was in his pockets. Now, when Mr. Montague Tigg, in *Martin Chuzzlewit*, after raising two shillings on a certain linen garment much the worse for wear, gives his address as No. 1,542, Park-lane, observing that he had removed his town establishment to that spot in consequence of the apartments for the under-butler and fifth footman having been of a most confoundedly low and vulgar character at his late residence, No. 38, May-fare, the very pawnbroker can't stand it. "Come, I am not going to put down that, you know," said the shopman with a grin. Perhaps many a reader thought the exaggeration overdone; but what is to be thought of a man begging half a bed at Stoke Newington while the family mansion in Belgrave-square is under repair—and getting it?

We follow Mr. Bedford from Stoke Newington to the western suburbs of the metropolis, where he enters a chymist's shop in the Fulham-road, and, describing himself as the Marquis of Ormonde and an officer in the Guards, says he feels a little unwell, and asks to be served with a dose of physic over the counter. This natural introduction led to the admission of the Marquis into the druggist's books and an account, still due, of 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The Marquis, it appears, had set up an independent establishment this time, having selected No. 9, Neville-street, Brompton, for his residence, at which abode meat to the value of 5*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.* was delivered solely on the strength of his title. A jobmaster, too, executed orders for horses and carriages with equal faith and when his Lordship one day threatened to "whip one of his grooms for some irregularity," the incident seems to have been accepted as proof positive of aristocratic descent. Mr. Arnold himself was not quite a match for the "audacity" of this distinguished pretender. When brought up on the 16th he did indeed admit that he was not actually the Marquis of Ormonde, but he maintained that he was a gentlemen with 4,000*l.* a year nevertheless, and that "his solicitor," for whom he had sent one of his grooms, would be in court immediately. In expectation of these promised developments the magistrate did adjourn the case for an hour or two, when it appeared that the prisoner had not a shilling in the world, and that there "was not the slightest probability" that the case would be attended by any legal adviser. Just so, however, had Mr. George Dawkins, otherwise "the Artful Dodger," in *Oliver Twist*, impressed upon the Police-court that his solicitor was then breakfasting with the Lord Mayor and the Speaker of the House of Commons, but would appear the next day and bring them all to their senses.

Now, if things like these can succeed in real life, who shall say when fiction is over-strained? It is not so very long ago that a man went to a livery stable at 11 o'clock in the morning, hired a horse and gig, had two glasses of gin and water, and borrowed five shillings from the stable keeper, all on the credit of being Lord John Russell in a hurry to get down to Richmond. Do people ever give themselves the trouble to think in such matters? Do they ever ask whether the actual habits and proceedings of the pretender are in any way consistent with the rank and station pretended? The gullibility of the British public has long been set down as boundless; but if people would only try such cases by the very simplest tests of probability and likelihood, they would not be quite so soon parted from their money.

MILL ON UTILITARIANISM.*

(*From the London Review, May* 9.)

Mr. Mill has in this short work given a statement of the utilitarian theory of moral philosophy, vindicated it from objections, shown what are its sanctions and proof, and, finally, entered at greater length into the relation of Justice to Utility. We have here neither the code of morality nor the detailed analysis of the growth of the feeling. For the former we have at present to resort to Bentham; but his system would require considerable additions before it corresponded to the principles as explained by Mr. Mill. For the latter we may refer to Bain's treatise on the Emotions and the Will; and we have to some extent Mr. Mill's authority for doing so. Whether Mr. Mill will ever undertake to treat either of these matters himself, has yet to be seen. A revision of Bentham's system on these principles is a work which we should be glad to see effected, both for its practical usefulness and as an illustration of the theory. But we confess to entertaining some doubts as to the feasibility of working on Bentham's model with Mr. Mill's more delicate instruments. Bentham would, probably have criticised some of Mr. Mill's more spiritual views with as rough irony as he has bestowed so freely on the advocates of an ethical law independent of consequences. Our readers are probably acquainted with Mr. Mill's own criticism of Bentham, published in his "Dissertation and Discussions." In the present essay, so far from adopting the contemptuous tone of his great predecessor, he is evidently anxious to preserve as much as possible of the reverence and awe which encrust the opponent doctrine, to vindicate for the principle of utility all the love and accumulated interest which flow, or are believed to flow, from the principle of an independent moral law, to present his own creed not merely to the logic of the reasoner, or the requirements of the practical reformer, but also to the high aspirations of the ethical believer. We will give a brief summary of Mr. Mill's doctrine.

Actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote pleasure and the absence of pain; wrong, as they tend to produce pain and the privation of pleasure. Pleasures differ both in quality and quantity. The standard for determining their comparative worth is the judgment of those who have had experience of the pleasures compared, and who prefer, or do not prefer, this or that, "irrespective of any feeling of moral obligation" to prefer it. The ultimate end, with reference to, and for the sake of which, all other things are desirable, is an existence exempt as far as possible from pain, and as rich as possible in enjoyments—both in point of quantity and quality;" and the standard of morality is consequently the rules and precepts for human conduct, by the observance of which such an existence might be, to the greatest extent possible, secured to all mankind, and not to them only, but so far as the nature of things admits, to the whole sentient creation. Self-sacrifice is fully recognised as laudable, but only so far as it increases, or tends to increase, the happiness of others, or of mankind collectively. The sanctions of such a course of human conduct are external and internal—the former being "the hope of favour and the fear of displeasure from our fellow-creatures or the Ruler of the Universe, with sympathy or affection for them, and love and fear of Him, inducing us to do His will independently of selfish consequences." The internal sanctions are the mass of moral associations which arise by a natural outgrowth, are fixed in particular directions by early training, and are based upon the social feelings or the desire to be in unity with mankind.

The proof of this doctrine is that happiness is unquestionably a good, and is desirable; and, moreover, it will be found, on examination, that it is the only thing really desired. Every other desirable object is regarded as either a constituent of happiness or a means towards it. We desire things only because they are in some way pleasant—in themselves, in what they produce, or in what they prevent. "Those who desire virtue for its own sake, desire it either because the consciousness of it is a pleasure, or because the consciousness of being without it is a pain, or for both reasons united. And when men act from a good will without any distinct consciousness of pleasure sought, they are really only acting from a confirmed habit, produced originally by desire, though now moving by its own proper force, and without presentation of any definite advantage. And no further proof can the nature of the question admit of.

In conclusion, Mr. Mill at some length discusses the nature of justice, and points out that its distinguishing characteristic is the recognition of a right existing in some person, and the natural instinct of vengeance directed by our social feelings against the violator. The peculiar intensity of moral feeling on the side of justice arises from the grand importance of the interest affected, *viz. security*, which is felt to be so vitally necessary to all comfort and all hope of improvement, that it enlists on its side and presses into an habitual regard to it the natural energy of all men. But the sentiment of justice, while so strong, is yet so many-sided, that it is constantly appealed to on both or all sides of a question, for and against graduated taxation, proportionate shares of co-operative labourers, and punishment of criminals in a greater or less degree. Of these conflicting claims no solution can be found, except in a reference to that principle of utility upon which justice is originally founded.

Now, in the first place, Mr. Mill's conception of ethics is quite different from that of the opposite school. He thinks the main subject of ethical inquiry to be the rules which should guide our conduct in order to compass certain ends. His opponents would say that ethics is mainly concerned with determining what the ends should be. Mr. Mill's definition of the ends of human action is not very different from Kant's, who defines them as "our own perfection and the happiness of others." Yet, while the former lays down that "the will to do right is a means to good, not intrinsically a good," the latter declares that "a will good in itself is the only and whole good, and is the condition limiting every other good." The former somewhat naively, as appears to us, claims for utilitarian moralists that "they have gone beyond almost all others in affirming that the motive has nothing to do with the morality of the action," though "much with the worth of the agent," a claim we should think none would dispute. We say with Kant, that the ethical character of an action depends entirely on the motive, on the attitude of the agent's will, the agent being responsible not merely for the momentary impulse but for the means he has taken to train it aright. When actions are said to be good irrespectively of the agent's motive, it is, we conceive, either because they are such as a good man would be expected to do, or because they are, in fact, conducive to what we know to be a good man's ends. Mr. Mill, on the contrary, determines first the character of the action, and thence deduces the characteristics of a good will; viz., such as shall give the best security for the constant performance of such actions.

Now, this theory is entirely in its proper place as a part of legislation; and that Bentham had mainly in view in his treatment of the subject. If we are to judge of others' actions, we must look broadly at their consequences. If we are to command this or that under penalties to life and goods and external reputation, we must do so on grounds open to all, which the legislator can, as it were, place before the eyes of those on whom the law is to work, and justify his orders by the most indisputable evidence. But in so doing he will be forced to take not the highest motives but the lowest; not the pleasures and pains of the intelligent and educated, but those only which they have in common with the dull and uneducated. Gradually only can he raise the principles appealed to, and his functions, so far as they are compulsive, will cease long before they reach ethics, lest they trench upon individual liberty. Mr. Mill produces ethics only by a refinement of legislative views of action.

But Mr. Mill feels the importance of the question, "Why am I to act for the happiness of others?" His answer, in fact, is, if you wish to consult your own happiness, you must act for the happiness of others, for otherwise your natural yearnings would be unsatisfied; and the *sense* of obligation is the natural result of associations to which you have been subjected from your earliest years. In fact, according to this doctrine, the test and essence of morality is the happiness of all, the motive to it is the happiness of the individual, and the notion of obligation is a chimera sprung of fear, of admiration, and of sympathy. In calling it a chimera, we do not wish to imply that Mr. Mill regards it as a deception, or would wilingly do anything to weaken its force; and in endeavouring to find in the history of human life, from infancy to manhood, the birth and growth of man's *moral* faculty, as well as of others, to build the mystical superstructure stone by stone, producing gradually by combinations of ordinary matter its strength and colour and light, which but half reveal the process of their formation, he is working on a plan admittedly successful in many branches of science, and certainly not without strong claims to our attention in this. But there always remains the question whether the development is a creation or a revelation; whether the lessons of daily experience *give* the faculties they exercise, or only evoke and modify them. When the effect of an accumulation of details, each in itself true or like truth, is considered, no wonder if the student rise from such investigations as Mr. Bain's with the belief that the account given is adequate; and if adequate, why should he resort to an improbable hypothesis instead of adopting what appear to be facts palpable to the observation of all? But it is not so easy to satisfy oneself that the faculties are not presumed in the history of their rise, and that the stone of our philosophical transmutationist is not really a chemical re-agent which does but liberate the gold from its prison of ore.

To the old charge against utilitarian morality, that it really means enlightened self-interest, as the ultimate motive, we see no answer in Mr. Mill's arguments, except what arises from this doctrine of mental associations. So far as our own interest does not consciously move us, we are, it is said, moved by the effect of past associations, simulating an original authority. Of this there is no direct refutation possible; for on the supposition that associations may gradually produce a habit, which assumes an independent action and has a colour of its own, the more vehemently we may assert the absolute character of ethical law, the *vis a tergo* of the imperative of duty, the more are we exemplifying the law of association asserted, and the more interesting specimens do we become to this moral anatomist. Ethical philosophy is resolved into prudence and physiology. If so, the physiologist has indeed made a fine acquisition. But if Mr. Mill, in reply to the old charge, retort, that self-interest will bear much refining, and that it is but refining that is wanted to bring the opponent doctrine within its scope, we will leave Coleridge to reply:—

"So you object, with old Hobbes, that I do good actions *for* the pleasure of a good conscience and so, after all, I am a refined sensualist! Heaven bless you and mend your logic! Don't you see that if conscience, which is in its nature a consequence, were thus anticipated and made an antecedent, a party instead of a judge, it would dishonour your draft upon it, it would not pay on demand? Don't you see that in truth the very fact of acting with this motive properly and logically destroys all claim upon conscience to give you any pleasure at all?"

There are many other points which we should like to bring forward, were it possible to deal with them in a brief notice like this. We should like, for instance, to point out the distinction which may be drawn between ethics as a law on the individual, and that individual's extension of the law to his fellows; and in connection with this to inquire whether Mr. Mill's theory is not really only a way of convincing oneself that one is in the right track—an appeal to experience not to give us the law of right, but to remove doubts which experience suggests. We think also his measure of the qualities of pleasure is open to much objection on his own theory. And we cannot help fancying that Mr. Mill has failed to apprehend, or at least to show that he apprehends, Kant's doctrine. Kant does, indeed, in illustrating his Ethical Imperative, refer to the consequences of an action; but not as they are pleasant, but as they prove the *rational* character of a moral rule. The legislator is tested—not on the worth of his end, nor on the worth of his rule as conducive to a *good* end, but on the practical availability of his rule for its *proposed* end, whatever that be. But we must now conclude, only assuring our readers that in this, as in other of Mr. Mill's writings, they will find clear and temperate statements, a high tone of ethical feeling, and a half-mournful, tender sympathy for human improvement, especially characteristic of his later works.

THE NATIONALITIES OF EUROPE.*

(*From the London Review, May* 9.)

This is the age of nationalities, and Dr. Latham appears in these volumes as their prophet. Let no one, however, judging by the title, expect to find these pages filled with glowing sympathies for such oppressed nationalities as are in every one's mouth—those of Poland, Hungary, or Greece. Dr. Latham is too much of a philosopher to be enthusiastic; he is of too cosmopolitan a turn of mind to feel for the wrongs of the Magyars any more than for those of the Liefs. As his other works show, he has no faith in the natural superiority of one race over another! the European families of mankind, in his view, are not gifted above the Asiatics, the type of the Teutonic mind is not any higher than that of the Sclavonic. Indeed, he is disposed to be sceptical as to whether there is such a thing as "race" at all; what is meant by difference of race he conceives is better expressed by difference of breed. Our author holds that there is no purity of national blood to be found in Europe: over nine-tenths of it the blood can be proved to have become mixed within the historical period, and for two-thirds of the remainder it can fairly be inferred to have been so at the period not very long before it. Hence, contemplating, as an ethnologist, the hybrid character of European peoples, and, as an Englishman, lifted above the stormy questions of personal and national interest which excite the feelings and warp the judgment of foreign writers on the subject, Dr. Latham plumes himself on his peculiar aptitude for impartially discussing the various "Nationalities of Europe."

Into the import of the word or the essential nature of the thing, he declines altogether to enter. What are the ingredients of nationalities, their comparative strength and worth in various instances—the several causes and forms of their existence and self-assertion—we are not, it seems, to be permitted to know "till the details of the whole earth have been made familiar to us;" and must, consequently resign ourselves to an indefinite postponement of our induction. All that our author means to imply by the word is, "anything exceptional to the predominating feeling and constituent elements in certain political aggregates;" which definition would accordingly include the contented Frieslanders of Holland equally with the oppressed and recalcitrant nationalities of Poland, Montenegro, and Circassia. Accordingly, as every heterogeneous element in every European aggregate is, in Dr. Lathan's eyes equivalent to a nationality, we are not surprised to find ourselves, through the ramifications of the various races, carried into the very heart of Asia, and even introduced to the somewhat uninteresting tribes of the Aleutian Islands and Russian America. We only wish that as much pains had been bestowed on systematizing as in collecting the mass of information crowded into these volumes. The author has, in fact, himself anticipated an inevitable criticism, by confessing, in his preface, to a want of system and symmetry in the treatment of his subject. One volume and a half exactly is occupied with Russia and Turkey; in the remaining 250 pages Italy, Greece, France, Spain, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, and Scandinavia have to be despatched. The consequence is that while, at the outset, we have to hear the driest details about such fossil nationalities as that of the Yashtvings, who since 1800 A.D. have ceased altogether to be a nation, and who appear never to have been remarkable for anything but their obstinate paganism, we are put off with a single page on Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland respectively. The want of order and arrangement is equally conspicuous. In the latter half of the second volume it is impossible to trace any connection which might determine the succession of the chapters. The history of Germany is treated of in chapter twenty-two; and then, after Holland, the British Isles, and several other countries have been noticed quite independently, the subject of Germany is resumed in chapter twenty-eight. Similarly we have a single page on Denmark in chapter twenty-three, while Scandinavia is treated of in full at chapter twenty-seven. Again, we have no objection to accepting the statement that there is much of Sclavonic blood in what is usually called Germany, but we do not require to have the proofs of it twice insisted on in the same treatise. Had Dr. Latham only bestowed a little more thought on the plan of his work, and had he been disposed to attach more weight to general and important points than to purposeless details and ethnological curiosities, he would have consulted his reputation more and have wearied his readers less.

The first nationality treated of in these volumes is the one which at present engrosses most attention—the Polish. That the particular division of the Sclavonic family represented by modern Poland once on a time touched the Elbe and the Baltic on one side, and the Dnieper on the other, with Cracow, not Warsaw, for its centre; that what originally consisted of the Duchies of Majovia, Cujavia, Cracovia, Sandomir, and Pomerellia, was gradually consolidated into a monarchy, and, after being united in the sixteenth century with the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, constituted itself a single republic, with a chief elected by a Polo-Lithuanic Diet at the head of the executive; and that the interference from the side of Sweden, Russia, Austria, and Prussia, caused in a great measure by this elective character of its sovereign culminated in the three partitions of the entire Kingdom in 1772, 1793, 1795, are facts known too well, or ascertained too easily, to need repetition by Dr. Latham. We should have more readily welcomed any attempt on his part to set before us how far, on the ground of community of descent, language, religion, history, and associations, on which we presume rests the essence of nationality, the claims of Poland to have its old empire restored might fairly be based. In the case of Lithuania it might be difficult to give the ethnological relations of the Polish and Lettic stock; as to language, we know they belong to different branches of the Windic family. Dr. Latham has given us specimens of Lithuanian songs—none, however, older than the sixteenth century; but as, in Poland, the language of literature was for a long time Latin, there could have been little on the side of speech to draw the two peoples together. Still less was any connecting element to be found in religion, as the Lithuanians were, in the main, Christians of the Greek Church, while the Poles from their conversion were staunch supporters of the Latin. It would also appear that the Lithuanians, after the union, did not receive their share of representation in the election of the king. Grodno and Vilna, in consequence, became jealous of Cracow and Warsaw. Again, the fidelity of the Lithuanian army could never be reckoned on by the Poles; and in the glorious relief of Vienna by Sobieski the Lithuanians took no share. All this considered, and it being borne in mind that the Prussians proper were themselves Lithuanians, Dr. Latham is justified in asserting that the affinities of Lithuania with Germany were stronger than with Poland, and that, whatever might have been the case with the larger section that was taken by Russia, those parts of it which fell to Prussia could have received little or no shock to their nationality. To what extent the same might be said of the other dismembered provinces of Poland, we have not sufficient data in these volumes for determining. On the general subject of the partitions, though we cannot concur with Dr. Latham's attempted palliation of them on the ground "that there are few men in politics who have not done something either as bad, or nearly so," there is unquestionably much truth in the summary he gives of them:—

"Certain it is that some of the dismembered provinces may be called portions of an ill-governed empire rather than nations. What Prussia took was the most Protestant portion of a kingdom in which toleration for Protestantism had always been demanded, had often been promised, and, except under foreign coercion, had never been granted. What Russia took was a vast block of territory in which the Greek Church was predominant, but in which the Greek creed was only tolerated when Russia herself enforced the toleration. For Austria there were no religious grievances to mitigate. . . . She coveted the salt mines of Wieliczka; and she was unwilling lest Russia and Prussia should enrich themselves at the expense of Poland whilst she did not." (vol. i. p. 73).

With the odious oppression of the Polish race by the Russians, it is agreeable to contrast their conduct towards one of the most interesting nationalities in Europe—the Fins. Whatever may have been the motives that prompted the policy of Russia since 1809, it has unquestionably been directed towards developing native feeling and the use of the native tongue. While Swedish had been almost exclusively the language of Finland before its conquest, the Russians have since then been giving every encouragement to the spread of Finnish, and the Fin philologists are now said to form a special school of great merit. It is a curious problem to trace what different fortunes have awaited the several branches of the great Ugrian stock, and especially those so closely allied in origin, physiognomy, and speech as the Fins, the Voguls and Ostiaks, and the Magyars. Thirty generations ago (as Dr. Latham remarks) there was little to choose between the present rude hunters of the Ural mountains living on the chase and dwelling in birchen huts, which is all that remains of the Vogul and Ostiak "nationalities," and the ancestors of the Hungarian Esterhazys or the students of the Finnish University of Helsingfors. It is impossible, in the absence of literary documents, to say at what time, or under what different circumstances, these several branches of the Turanian family issued from the northern parts of Asia and pushed their way to their several settlements. It is, however, by the nature of these settlements alone that Dr. Latham would explain the difference of their present condition. The Voguls and Ostiaks remained on the Obi to find no higher culture near them than that of the Samoiedes. The Fins advanced to the shores of the Gulf of Bothnia to become enterprising sailors and imbibe the spirit of civilization from their neighbours, the Swedes; while the Hungarians poured down on the Danube and the Theiss to mix with the advanced Germans and Poles, and catch the language and traditions of the adjoining peoples, who prided themselves on being descendants of the old subjects of Rome.

We should be sorry to give our readers the impression that amid all the facts of ethnology, history and literature, culled in a great degree from the works of the best foreign authorities, which these volumes contain, there was not much both of knowledge and interest to be derived. In the sketch of the history and condition of the Caucasian tribes, and the influence exerted on the national struggle by that curious movement of Mahometan nationality entitled "Muridism," of which Shamil, originally the disciple, afterwards became the champion—in the notice of the Yejids, the Kurd race on the Tigris, whose tenderness on the subject of the "puir deil" Mr. Layard shocked so by calling one of their boys "a young Satan," with their extraordinary "bird-worship," and a creed neither Christian nor Mahometan,—and (to come to more familiar subjects) in the outline of the origin and development of the several races that filled the area of Germany when at its widest extent—the results of considerable research are put forth with much skill. But even those who care little for ethnology will find some interest in the specimens of national literatures afforded by Dr. Latham.

Of the Kalevala, the famous epic of the Fins, he has given a sketch, which for those who cannot read it in the German or Swedish translations, and wish to have a better idea of it than can be gained from Longfellow's "Hiawatha" will have its attractions. For ourselves we confess, after reading it, that Professor Max Muller appears to have somewhat over-estimated its merits when he places it in the same rank with "the Ionian songs and the 'Nibelungen Lied' as the fifth national epic of the world." We have also extracts from Lithuanic, Esthonian, Basque, and Samoiede songs and legends, to which we wish Dr. Latham had added, when on the subject of their nationalities, samples from the Servian and Romaic,—each of which nations possesses a large stock of native poetry. We have only room for a short Esthonian song on the formation of the rainbow:—

"The Rain had five children,
Foster-children at the font;
The first lived in the cradle of the sea,
The second lived in the lap of a lake,
The third was the foster-child of the springs,
The fourth lived as a maid in the river,
The fifth was a widow of the fountains.
They flew up aloft to the clouds
To build the bridge of the rain,
And they wove the woof of the mist
Of the hue of gold.
They made the vapour
Of the red of the sunset its lining,
The path of the Maker they made like a bow,
And the bridge of Mary bright blue."

We close our notice with the following curious statements, respecting the lineage of two remarkable personages of our day. "During one of the revolts of the Tsakones (the modern representatives of the old Greek blood of Laconia) a part migrated to Corsica; amongst them, a certain Kalomeros, or Bonaparte." "With the Bavarian invasion a very modern name makes its first appearance, that of Garibaldi; the Garibalds being the chief family of the Bavaria of the times under notice." We should question whether emperor or patriot were either aware of the fact or would be disposed to welcome its discovery.

THE WORKS OF SIR EDWIN LANDSEER.

(*From the London Review, May* 9.)

Among our living English painters, whose most recent productions are this week displayed on the walls of the Royal Academy, Sir Edwin Landseer is conspicuous by his absence. We may look forward to seeing as we hope, in many future years, fresh evidence of his genius and skill. But, on this occasion, let us console ourselves with a retrospect of the great artist's career.

There were painters four thousand years ago who represented animals so well that naturalists in the present day can determine the species, and even the varieties, depicted by them. It is a fact equally remarkable that many of their works are still in excellent preservation. In form and colour the Egyptians, it is reported, excelled all artists of the remote old time.

The Greeks paid especial attention to this branch of art, and many of their great painters are said to have distinguished themselves by the results of their careful study; but the Italian masters showed a strange disregard of it, and we rarely see even a horse in their pictures except as an accessory and then drawn with so little knowledge as to be strikingly ludicrous. The love of accuracy and detail which characterized their Flemish rivals led them to animal painting as a congenial pursuit, and they invented that treatment of the subject absurdly called "still life." Rarely did they represent animals in action, and when they did so it was mainly as accessories, as in Snyders' most famous pictures. It was reserved for an English artist of our own time to raise the art of animal painting to its present important place.

The subject of this notice, Sir Edwin Landseer, was born in 1802. He is the third and youngest son of the late John Landseer, A.R.A., historical engraver in the line manner, and author of a learned work on Babylonian antiquities, under the title "Sabæan Researches." John Landseer died in 1852, aged eighty-three.

The eldest son, Thomas, adopted the profession of his father. He has had a long and prosperous career, having engraved with admirable fidelity and force many of his brother's finest pictures, Rosa Bonheur's "Horse Fair," and others of the most popular subjects of our day, Thomas Landseer, following with a devout fidelity the characteristics of his brother's graceful handling, so elaborated his etchings that his so-called mezzotinto works, by a steady onward progress in depth and force of style, became *line* engravings.

Charles, the second son, has painted many excellent works; he is R.A., and Keeper of the Royal Academy. There are three daughters.

Sir Edwin's early efforts were remarkable, and his father, who saw his decided genius, directed him to study nature rather than pictures. At fourteen years of age he became a student at the Royal Academy, and pursued his chosen course under every advantage of facilities and position, and at once exhibited sketches of horses and dogs. At the age of nineteen he exhibited at the British Institution.

This first work was the "Alpine Mastiffs," afterwards very beautifully engraved in the line manner by his father; and in the same year he exhibited at the Royal Academy "The Two Dogs;" and shortly after "The Dog and his Shadow." These pictures, especially "The Dog and his Shadow," display a refinement of labour and minute finish, that bespeaks the zeal and devotion of the painter to his art, carrying with them a promise of future greatness. In this excessive painstaking in his opening career, Landseer was not singular. All great artists, even those remarkable in after life for slightness, bold disregard, and neglect of laborious finish, as Gainsborough, Turner, and others, began their artist life by imitating nature most closely, minutely, and elaborately. Mr. Landseer's early works, especially in the drawing and manipulation of the foliage, and completeness of the smallest details, are marvellous examples of patient, earnest labour.

In 1826 Sir Edwin was elected A.R.A., and R.A., in 1831.

About a year later he painted a picture which excited an agitation among the lovers of art, "The Monkey that had seen the World," or "The Travelled Monkey," as it was afterwards called; and it tells well for the generous nature of the young painter, that this marvellous work was done at a mere nominal price, on the score of personal friendship, for one whom he might fairly have expected to retain it for life. But it found its resting place in the distinguished collection of Mr. Baring.

Unfortunately there exists no engraving of it but a small line print, that figured in the pages of one of the Annuals, nearly thirty years ago. For some years the merits of that picture were so eagerly discussed as to form the "sensation" subject of the day; and the expression of *mind* in the faces of the monkeys was admired and imitated by others, until carried into grimace and caricature. Landseer has done so much towards elevating and refining expression in his representations of the lower animals, preserving the idea of the brute instinct, in their affection, fidelity, courage, endurance, and sufferings, as distinguished from the characteristics of the "human face divine," that he was probably annoyed by the praise which was lavished on that picture, finding that he had unknowingly refined too much, and made of his monkey a man! He certainly soon abandoned the subject as a study altogether, hence the inference that he was not satisfied with that result.

Of the class of low comedy are the pictures of "The Jack in Office," "The Highland Breakfast," and "Highland Music."

Who has not delighted in the companion dogs, "High and Low Life," the former Sir Walter's deer-hound, the latter a butcher's dog, each perfect in its character, and exquisitely painted? These subjects lead by an easy transition to the contemplation of that admirable and touching picture of "A Dog and Sheep in the Snow," or "The Lost Sheep," one of the most sublime conceptions of the painter, though his high aim is not at a glance appreciated. That picture and "High and Low Life" were faithfully drawn on stone by Lane, and are good examples of that artist's imitative power, and of the extent to which lithography may be fairly stretched.

In none of Landseer's works do we find him rising in purpose, and succeeding in attaining the highest object of his art more completely than in "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner," "Suspense," "Shoeing," "The Drover," "Peace and War," and "The Sleeping Bloodhound," which was painted after death, yet lives and breathes as in a refreshing doze.

"Laying down the Law" inclines to a tendency which is exhibited distressingly in such pictures as "Alexander and Diogenes." In criticizing those subjects we are treading on dangerous ground, for the very work that especially represents the type (Alexander and Diogenes) is admired by a very large class; but it appears to us that his wonderfully-beautiful treatment of canine character is lamentably thrown away on the assumption of that of the Lord Chancellor, or of the countenance of his friend Leslie, in "The Tub," and that of the artist himself as the heroic representative of "Philip's warlike son."

About four years since, Sir Edwin exhibited a very curiously suggestive and visionary picture, "The Kind Star," painted, it is said, to humour the declared opinion of a lady friend. An angelic spirit is represented receiving the departing *soul* of a dying deer. In some of his chosen scenes of suffering, the tragic element appears to be worked up with profound feeling, and all the painter's unrivalled power of expression. On the other hand, he has multiplied, in several of his pictures, the painful details and catastrophes of deer-stalking to an extent that creates a speculation not wholly pleasing, as to whether he intended to become the champion of the noble creatures, or whether he experienced absolute satisfaction in depicting their agony and death, or whether he turned away in pity, and transmitted to his canvass in the retirement of his studio that last look of the

"Poor sequestered stag,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt."

Of this class "The Otter Hunt" is, perhaps, the most painful.

Landseer is so fairly represented by his works in the Sheepshanks and Vernon Galleries at the South Kensington Museum that a simple indication of them, with their respective dates, must be interesting:—

1822.—"The Twa Dogs."
1824.—"Sancho Panza and Dapple," and "The Angler's Guard."
1828.—"The Dog and his Shadow."
1829.—"A Fireside Party."
1833.—"A Jack in Office."
1834.—"Suspense," "The Eagle's Nest," and "A Highland Breakfast."
1835.—"The Drover's Departure."
1836.—"Comical Dogs."
1837.—"The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner."
1839.—"Tethered Rams."
1840.—"Young Roebuck and Rough Hounds."
1842.—"There's no place like Home."

The pictures in this list before which we linger longest are the "The Twa Dogs," "A Highland Breakfast," "The Drover's Departure," "Tethered Rams," and "Comical Dogs."

The following paintings were exhibited by Landseer in the years 1828, 1829, and 1830 consecutively:—

"Scene in the Highlands (portraits of the Duchess of Bedford, Duchess of Gordon, and Lord A. G. Russell)."
"A Whisky Still."
"The Hon. R. Cavendish with a greyhound."
"Dead Roe Deer."
"Bashaw." Property of Earl of Dudley.
"The Duke of Athol, with Mr. Murray, Keepers, &c."
"Attachment." In 1833, "Bolton Abbey."

The portraits by Landseer are remarkable for refinement of likeness and expression, none more than that of his father. Thomas Landseer and C. J. Lewis have still been his chief engravers; and the picture of Lords Cosmo and A. G. Russell, having been lithographed by Lane, has since been engraved.

It has been stated that Sir Edwin was a pupil of Haydon. He was not his pupil, but he often showed his drawings to him, asked his advice, and took it. He devoted his spare time to dissection, at Brookes's Anatomical Museum, and those who watched the severe course of his studies there attest that his knowledge of the human figure is profound; but he gained and retains his great fame as an *animal* painter. His real or imagined sensitiveness on the subject of his speciality led to the circulation of the following anecdote. While dining with the late Sidney Smith, some person present proposed to the reverend gentleman that his portrait should be taken, and Landseer asked him to sit, Sidney Smith turned suddenly towards him, and, assuming an expression of surprise, answered him abruptly "Is thy servant a *dog* that he should do this thing?" If, the anecdote be genuine, the asserted sequel is not improbable—that Landseer turned away offended.

In portraiture it is not fair to omit "honourable mention" of the many graceful pictures that he painted of the Queen and members of the royal family, nor of a very fine picture of "The Duke presenting a Casket, as Godfather, to the Infant Prince Arthur;" but how shall we remark upon the great picture called "A Dialogue at Waterloo"? It could not be that Sir Edwin represented an actual occurrence. It could never be that such a man lightly rode over that ground, so suggestive to those who had never witnessed the dreadful carnage of that battle-field, so stirring in sad and sorrowful memories to him! But in that picture he is seen amusing or instructing his daughter-in-law by an action of the hand. If the scene were not a fact, it ought never to have been painted. The artist's skill is misapplied in the production of a fancied record of what could never have occurred, but if the picture were in a private gallery, it would be comparatively unimportant that it should convey a false impression. The fact that it is deposited among the works forming the National Collection induces the fear that it may hereafter be taken to represent a historical incident.

There are some few subjects chosen by Landseer for illustration which are distressing in their representation of sad and miserable desolation, as "The Random Shot." Some of these have proved utter failures as mercantile speculations to print-sellers who have ventured upon having them engraved; scarcely any one feeling that such subjects, though admirably true to life, and equal to Snyders in the portrayal of action or passion, are pleasant things to live with, or wholesome adornment for his walls.

Those who witnessed the exhibition by Van Amburgh of his power over his lions, may be interested to hear that Landseer regularly attended his performance and frequently requested him to admit him into the cage; but the exhibitor of what the great Duke, when he commissioned him to paint that memorable picture, called "The Force of Intellect and the Triumph of Mind over the Lower Instincts," would never consent. He was right, undoubtedly, and would have been consistent had he not permitted those magnificent brutes to parade, from right to left, in the front of Covent Garden stage (until the Lord Mayor put a stop to it), doing no harm to the occupants of the orchestra except by exciting the terror of "the big drum;" as when one of them arrived at the end of the "foot-lights," where he found no lamp to singe his whiskers, he looked down in solemn stolid majesty on the affrighted performer, who, in extreme alarm and agitation, beat his drum vehemently, without any attention to time, accompanied by roars of laughter from the whole house, which were increased by his indignant expression and gestures of piteous terror.

Landseer made a model in clay of a large dog in the studio of Sir Francis Chantrey, the great sculptor placing all the appliances of his art at his command. In the present day the Baron Marochetti has followed Chantrey's example. Learning that the task of modelling the lions for the Nelson Monument had been committed to Landseer, he invited him to use his materials, to occupy his assistance, and to work in his studio. Landseer's well-known facility in handling the modelling tools, added to his perfect knowledge of his own art, more than justified the decision of those who committed to him the important task. It is wisely argued that the example set by all the great masters, from Raffaelle, Michael Angelo, and Lionardo, may be legitimately followed; but an impatient public may very fairly cry when? It is a narrow feeling that would confine the direction of such a genius to but one mode of expression, and trammel the fancy that would expatiate in even wider fields than the painter enjoys in the simple practice of his art. Landseer's reputation as an Academic draughtsman is well known, and his etchings are wonderful evidences of his light, graceful, and facile handling.

At the "Exposition Universelle de Paris," in 1855, Sir Edwin Landseer was the only English artist who was honoured by receiving the "Large Gold Medal."

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[*] Utilitarianism. By John Stuart Mill. Reprinted from *Fraser's Magazine*. London: Parker, Son, & Bourn.

[*] The Nationalities of Europe. By R. G. Latham, M.A., M.D., F.R.S., &c., late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and late Professor of English in University College, London. Two vols. London: Allen & Co. 1863.

Business Announcements.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain Turner, Secretary.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS.

RAGOO SHAMJEE has just received per Overland the following, viz.:—

Gentlemen's, Ladies', and Children's Goloshes of all sizes, white Blankets of assorted sizes, Railway Wrappers, Carpet and Leather Bags, colored Flannels, Ladies' colored Petticoats, Fashionable Light Tissue and Glace Mantles, Paletot Sun Shades of various colours, Black Glace, Organdi, Spun and White Mantles, Embroidered Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Collars and Cuffs, Prince of Wales Embroidered Muslin, Garibaldi's Alexandra Ties, Real Valencian Silk Velvet, Swiss Bands, Prince of Wales Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Rich Trimmings, Braid, Scarlet and White Twill Regent Ties, West End Collars, Hats for Girls of Denmark Split, Leamington, Havana and Valencia kind, Cashmere Hoods for children, Ladies' Silk Thread, and Cotton Hose, Fine Black French Cashmere Boots, Elastic sides, Air-Tight Japanned Tin Boxes, Black Crape, Wool Hoods, Wool Boots, &c. &c.

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The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the Fire Department of the above Company, are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

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Auction Announcements.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. Elliott,—at Lancers, a DOUBLE BARRELLED RIFLE by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westly Richard.

A small batch of fine CHAMPAGNE COGNAC, by Goudin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES. RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare GLASS DOMES WITH STANDS, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, the following:—

A quantity of Cut and Moulded Glassware, Decanters, Shades, a few pairs of Plated Mounted Carriage Lamps, sets of new Plated Mounted Buggy Harness, Chairs, Tables, Cupboards, Dinner and Tea sets, 10 Cases Preserved Milk in 1st, 2nd, and 3rd size Tins, 4 dozens 2 lb. Tins of mixed Biscuits, 12 superior Concertinas, 1 Double-barrelled Gun in case, and 1 Single-barrelled Rifle, &c. &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Silver Hunting Watch by "A. B. Savory and Son." Price Rs. 85, with Gold Curb Chain.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1¼. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

A few dozens White and Coloured Gentlemen's Shirts.
A quantity best Stewart's English bottled Sherry.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 24th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 29th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c.

8054 Canvas Bags.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on account of the first purchaser, all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,367 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows: on or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name of "Seeree," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yuill, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separates it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier road, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

For full particulars apply to the Auctioneer.

SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY'S PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREWS.

On SATURDAY, the 1st of August 1863, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION on the Premises, the above most valuable Property, comprising within its walls a very large area, and commanding a frontage both in the Apollo and Marine Streets.

N. B.—More complete particulars will be published shortly.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On account of Gunputrow Sudasewjee the Mortgagor.—TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, all that piece of land with the Messuage, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses, standing thereon, situate on the Girgaum Road, in the corner of Dadysett's Agiaree Lane, entered in in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 11, and assessed under Nos. 460, 30 and 132, bounded on the East by the property of Gunputrow Sudasewjee, West by the Girgaum Road, North by the Agiaree Lane, and South by the house of Wasodewjee, Luximonjee.

The above property will be sold in 3 lots as under

Lot 1 Land and property assessed under No. 460
„ 2 do. do. „ 30
„ 3 do. do. „ 132

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ....Rs. 18 per doz.
Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—in quarts ....Rs. 13 per doz.

PRINCES PATTERN PARK PHAETON.

A beautiful little Carriage of this form is FOR SALE, warranted new, and direct from the Builders (Jno. Barton and Sons), is warranted strong, and of the best materials, and is recommended as a good description of conveyance for Poona in the approaching monsoon where strength and lightness in a conveyance is a great desideratum.

A few Iron letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book. Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.

A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:

1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 5 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Breech Loader Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westly Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Do. Rifle Carbine by Westly Richards.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.

Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.

A complete Diving Apparatus, by Augustus Siebe, of London, with all the latest improvements.

Bombay, 24th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

Business Announcements.

PUMPS AND ENGINES FOR SALE.—A pair of Pumps, 10-inch diameter, 18-inch stroke, 5-Gunmetal plungers and fitting, and gearing complete; also a pair of Horizontal 7-horse power Engines, with tabular boiler for working same, all in excellent condition; also 300 feet 4-inch Cast Iron Piping, with elbow and T pieces. For further particulars apply to LAWRENCE & Co.
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RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

RED BOOT MART, Ready-made Boot and Shoe Warehouse, London and Paris Manufacture, established 1845.—The undersigned, in returning thanks to the public of Bombay and Outstations, begs to state that he has just removed to his former premises, No. 2, Hummum Street.

N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.

R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.

Terms—Cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

TO LET, the Upper STORIES of the said premises, for an Office, from and after the 1st of May. Apply to RICHARD PARTRIDGE.
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JUST LANDED ex *Bolden Lawn*—

Single Perambulators with Apron	Rs.	28
Do. Do. ...... best	„	36
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	„	36
Do. Do. ...... Carpet lined	„	40
Do. Do. ...... with Hood, best	„	60
Double Perambulators, with Apron	„	32
Do. Do. ...... Do.	„	35
Do. Do. ...... best	„	38
Do. Do. ...... Imitation Cane Sides	„	40
Do. Do. ...... With Hood, best	„	65
Do. Do. ...... best Imitation Cane Sides	„	54

CLOCKS.

American 1-day Clocks	Rs.	8
Do. 8 „ Do.	„	15
Do. 1 „ Tudor Clocks with Alarm	„	14
Do. 8 „ Do. do.	„	20

Gentlemen's Tool Chests from Rs. 16 to 44 each.

Hook Hazel Sticks, Peel'd Oaks, White Thorns with Boxwood Hook, Malacca Sticks, Partridge Sticks, &c., Child's Trap Bat and Ball, Foot Balls, Painted Balls, &c., &c.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

FRESH STORES.—DUKE & SON'S CRICKETING MATERIALS—

Best Treble Balls	Rs.	5	0
Do. Double do		3	12
Do. Youth's do		3	0
Do. do. do		1	8
Do. All Cane, Spring Handle Bats		11	0
Do. Malacca, do. do.		8	0
Do. Men's Mate No. 1 do.		5	0
Do. Boys' Bats, various prices.			
Do. Men's Match Stumps, Brass Ferruled		6	8
Do. Boys' do, various prices.			

MAGNETIC MACHINES, Rs. 25 to 70 each.

CHUBBS' PATENT LOCKS.

TILL OR DRAWER size 2¼ and 2½ in., each......Rs. 10 0
CUPBOARD.
STRAIGHT; *To screw on Flat.* CUT; (*To let in Flush.*) 3, 3½ & 4, ins. ea... 10 0
BOX OR CHEST. 2¼, 3 and 3½ in., each... Rs. 11 to 12 0
PAD LOCKS, 2¼, 2½, 3 and 3½ in., each... „ 14 to 17 8
SAFE with Patent Locks ......Rs. 175 0

CHUBBS' JAPANNED BOXES,
Each fitted with Patent Detector Lock and Two Keys.

CASH BOXES.

Toilet — 6 long,	3½ wide,	2½ deep	......each...	Rs.	18	0
No. 00 — 7½ „	4½ „	3 „	...... „	......	20	0
No. 1 — 9 „	5½ „	3½ „	...... „	......	21	0
No. 2 — 9½ „	6 „	3¾ „	...... „	......	23	0
No. 3 — 10½ „	6 „	4 „	...... „	......	25	0
No. 4 — 12 „	7 „	5 „	...... „	......	28	0
No. 5 — 13 „	8 „	5½ „	...... „	......	32	0

PAPER BOXES.

No. 1 — 14½ long,	9 wide,	5½ deep	......each...	Rs.	25	0
No. 2 — 15½ „	9½ „	6½ „	...... „	......	28	0
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No. 4 — 19 „	12½ „	7½ „	...... „	......	39	0

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No. 3 — 16½ „	12½ „	11 „	...... „	......	30	0
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FLAT DEED BOXES.

No. 3 — 16½ long,	12½ wide,	6 deep	......each...	Rs.	32	0

MOROCCO DESPATCH BOXES.
JAPANNED PALANQUIN BOXES.
RUSSIA WRITING DESKS, fitted.
COMMERCIAL LETTER and NOTE PAPERS.

Per Overland Mail.

The usual stock of HAMS, CHEESES and BACON, OX TONGUES, &c.
PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS of all kinds.
BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER.
PIANOFORTES.—The best going, and the lowest prices.
MUSICAL BOXES with and without Drums and Bells.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS for Military Bands.
MESS STORES of all kinds.
WINES of very superior quality.
Apply to McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPANY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats.
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every description, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Namegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUB-MARINE DIVING COMPANY.—This Company is prepared to undertake all descriptions of SUB-MARINE DIVING, viz., examining and scraping ship's bottoms, stopping leaks, blasting rock, and laying foundations, &c. &c.

For further particulars apply to D. A. McCORMICK, Agent, at No. 11, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE CARNATIC COFFEE COMPANY (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000 in 20,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
Registered under Act XIX of 1857.

Directors.

W. R. Arbuthnot, Esq.
A. M. Ritchie, Esq.
J. G. Coleman, Esq.
J. Mackenzie, Esq.
J. Oakes, Esq.
Rev. A. R. Fennell, A.B.
N. Morrison, Esq.

WITH POWER TO ADD TO THEIR NUMBER.

Secretaries and Treasurers in Madras.
Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.
Solicitors in Madras: Messrs. Boyson and Miller.
Agents in London: Messrs. Arbuthnot, Latham & Co.
Agents in Calcutta.
Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co.
Agents in Bombay.
Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.

THIS Company was established in April 1862 with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000 subsequently increased to 3 lakhs. It has recently been decided to extend the capital still further to a total amount of Rs. 10,00,000.

The Company was originally formed for the cultivation of produce generally, but the Directors intend for the present to confine their operations to Coffee as that article appears to offer the greatest advantages.

The profits of Coffee cultivation when conducted with ordinary prudence are known to be very large. The "Wynaad Planters' Association" in reply to an enquiry made by Mr. E. G. Thomas, Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement, recently declared the average profits to be about 25 per cent.

The Company have already acquired by purchase the Glen Coorg Estate near Mercara—in the province of Coorg—and a block of forest land in Munzerabad—known as Money Bede.

Glen Coorg is situated on the Mangalore Ghat, at a distance of 8 Miles by hill, or 12 Miles by trunk road from Mercara. From Mangalore it is distant 60 Miles, water communication being available for about 20 Miles of that distance. The Estate contains about 1200 acres, of which 300 are already planted and in partial bearing. The remainder is fine forest with a sufficiency of grazing ground. The Directors have engaged a Manager of much experience in Ceylon and whose testimonials are of the highest order, and as the climate of Coorg has been proved to be perfectly adapted for Coffee Cultivation, there is every reason to hope that this Estate will become a valuable property.

The Money Bede Estate is a block of 1200 acres of fine forest land—in every way suited for Coffee Cultivation. A gentleman who has already opened two Estates in Ceylon to the entire satisfaction of his Employers—has been engaged as Manager. A large extent will at once be brought into cultivation, and the Directors look with the utmost confidence to the future prospects of this Estate.

Applications for shares to be addressed to Messrs. Arbuthnot in Madras; Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Co., Calcutta; or Ewart, Latham and Co., Bombay. Rs. 30 per share will be called up, on allotment—but the Directors do not anticipate that any further calls will be required during the present year.

Insurances, &c.

THE INDIAN CARRYING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Offices—*No.* 7, *Broad Street Buildings, London, E.C.*
No. 9, *Rampart Row, Bombay.*
Capital £100,000 *in* 50,000 *Shares of* £2 *or* 20 *Rs. each.*

WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

A portion reserved for India.

Registered under 'the Joint-Stock Companies Act,' with Limited Liability.

Chairman.
Sir Macdonald Stephenson, Director of the East Indian Railway Company.

Directors.
J. G. Frith, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.
Patrick Douglas Hadow, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
Wm. Hartridge, Esq., Deputy Chairman of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company.
J. F. Leith, Esq., Chairman of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company.
George Norton, Esq., Director of the Great Southern of India Railway Company.
John Stewart, Esq., late of Bombay.
James Walker, Esq., Managing Director of the Madras Railway Company.
Alexander Wilson, Esq., Director of the Oudh Railway Company.

Official Auditor.
J. E. Coleman, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Freshfields and Newman.
Brokers.
Messrs. Bonbet and James Sutton, 22, Royal Exchange.
Bankers.
The London and County Bank (21, Lombard Street).
Oriental Bank Corporation, Bombay.
Secretary.
Walter Thompson, Esq.

THE OBJECT of this undertaking is to PROVIDE MEANS OF TRANSPORT at the terminal and intermediate stations along the lines of the Indian Railways and Steamers, similar to the establishments of Messrs. Pickford and Co. and others engaged in connection with the various lines of Railways in Great Britain, collecting for despatch by Rail, and distributing on its arrival, the enormous amount of merchandize and produce conveyed upon these lines, for which the existing primitive native means of conveyance are inadequate. The means of transport by land and water provided by the Company will be adapted to the circumstances of each locality.

An undertaking so directly and materially promoting the interests of the Public in the various Railways in India, by its effects in developing traffic, will secure from their Directors all possible facilities for the construction of the sidings, warehouses, sheds, turntables, cranes, and other arrangements which may be required by this Company, upon the plan adopted and found to succeed so well in England.

The Company are at present making arrangements in the three Presidencies and confidently assure the Merchants, Traders, and the Public generally that their system, when developed in connexion with the whole of the Railways in India, will be found greatly to facilitate the conveyance of Goods and Merchandise, besides affording every security for their safe transport.

They beg also to announce that THEY ARE PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE THE LANDING AND SHIPPING OF GOODS of all kinds to and from the VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR AT MODERATE RATES, and confidently anticipate from the manner in which this branch of the business shall be performed to afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.

Engagements entered into and further particulars given on application to A. M. KEMP, Manager, Indian Carrying Company.
9 Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1863.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

AND FOR

GUARANTEEING THE FIDELITY OF PERSONS FILLING SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

Head Offices, 7, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London.
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout the United Kingdom and Her Majesty's Indian Empire, and in most of the principal Towns on the Continent of Europe.

POSITION AND PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

The Accumulated Assets exceed ....£ 700,000
The Subscribed Capital........................£ 500,000
The Annual Income from Life Premiums exceed....£ 230,000
The Policy-Claims and Bonuses paid to Claimants exceed £1,200,000
The New Business is progressing at the rate of about £40,000, per annum in Premiums.

Chief Offices for Western India.
Bruce Lane, Bombay.

Local Board of Management.
The Hon. Arthur J. Lewis, Advocate General.
E. P. Repton, Esq., (Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
Charles F. Kelly, Esq., (Kelly and Hore), Solicitor.

Medical Officer.
James Vaughan, Esq., F.R.C.S.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickersteth and Cleveland.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
Secretary.
C. H. Ogbourne, Esq., F. S. S.

This Company (under the name of the Medical, Invalid and General Life Assurance Society) was the first many years ago, to introduce a liberal and enlightened system of Assurance in India, simply requiring an adequate rate of premium for the risk incurred.

That such a course continues to be appreciated by the public the annexed extract from the Report of the Directors of the Indian Branch for the year 1862, fully proves. Attention is invited to the very large amount of business transacted, and to the satisfactory position of the Branch generally.

EXTRACT.

The Directors in submitting their Report have much pleasure in intimating to the Policy-holders and the Public that the operations of the Branch during the past year exhibit an increase in the new business, and a decrease in the claims, contrasted with the transactions of the preceding year, the New Policies issued being in number 678 yielding Annual Premiums amounting to Rs. 1,64,869-8-6, against 609 Policies giving in Annual Premiums Rs. 1,33,878-5-7, and the claims by death amount to Rs. 5,01,186 against Rs. [illegible] in the year 1861.

The following extract from the Report of the Auditors, Messrs. Charles F. Burgett, R. A. Flinders, and S. F. Seymour, indicates the position and progress of the Branch during the year:—

"(1.) There have been received 772 Proposals for assurance, amounting to Rupees [illegible], of which 66, for assurances amounting to Rupees [illegible], have been declined.

"(2.) There have been issued 678 new Policies for fresh assurances, assuring Rupees 35,22,070, and yielding in Annual Premiums Rupees 1,64,869-8-6.

"(3.) There have been adjusted 71 Claims on 65 lives for the aggregate sum of Rupees 5,01,186.

"(4.) The Cancelments from all causes amount to Rupees 19,39,764, the relative Annual Income on which was Rupees 91,837-3-11.

"(5.) The Policies in force on 31st December 1862 are in number 3,970, assuring Rupees 1,67,79,285, and yield in Annual Premiums Rupees 7,74,823-14-8.

"(6.) The gross Investments, all of which stand in three names, amount to Rupees 12,78,634, including Cash and Bank Balances Rupees 12,67,960-14-0 being in Government Securities.

The above extract relates to the Indian Branch only, and is quite independent of the extensive business carried on in the United Kingdom and on the Continent of Europe.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS COMPANY.

Policies Indisputable.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in Issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made Payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

THE RATES OF PREMIUM

Are lower than those required by other first class offices transacting Indian business, and are as follows for the assurance of Rs. 1000 with Profits, the premiums for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent lower.

Age.	Civil.						Military.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	6	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	23	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	5	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	0	5	15	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	3

Example.—*An Officer, aged* 30 *next Birthday, may secure Rupees* 10,000 *to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs.* 220 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 38-15-4 *monthly, to this Company; or on the without-profit scale, Rupees* 200 *half-yearly, or Rupees* 35-6-8 *monthly.*

Premiums for Short Terms correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

BONUS.

That declared in London on the 24th December 1862, being a cash appropriation of Fifty thousand Pounds, is now in course of payment.

The next Investigation will apply to participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864. The proportion of Profits applicable to future divisions will be 80 per cent.

Medical Referees.

In all cases, whether the Risk be accepted or declined, Medical Referees are remunerated with a gold mohur for their Reports.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust where security is required for their integrity.

Proposals are at present forwarded to London for decision, and no applications are entertained from persons in the receipt of less than £500 per annum.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, 10th June, 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

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